VOYAGE IN SEARCH OF LA PEROUSE.

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With an engraving of the Admiralty Iſlands, *accurately copied from the* Paris *Original.*

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OMITTING ſeveral nautical remarks, and tranſient notices of ſubjects of natural hiſtory, we now come to July 29, 1792, on which day the ſhips approached the eaſternmoſt of the Admiralty iſlands. On this occaſion, 'captain Huon waited on the general, early the next morning. He was of opinion, that we ſhould viſit the iſland ENE of that we had coaſted. In fact, according to one of the depoſitions which had been ſent to the commander of the expedition, it was on the moſt eaſterly iſland that the ſavages had been ſeen clothed in the uniform of the French marine. About the middle of the day we were within 2,500 toiſes of that iſland, and ſaw ſome of the natives coming toward the beach. Some huts were ſeen among the cocoa-nut trees. Other iſlanders ſoon appeared on the ſouth-eaſt point; and their number increaſed as we approached them. Some canoes lay upon the ſand, and we hoped to ſee the natives launch them, in order to meet us; but they made no diſpoſitions for that purpoſe. As the general wiſhed to have an interview with them, we went under the lee of the iſland, where we found but little ſhelter, it being of ſmall extent. A crowd of natives now appeared. Some ran along the ſhore; others kept their eyes directed toward our ſhips, inviting us by ſigns to come on ſhore, and expreſſing their joy by ſhouting. Some of them launched a canoe, but heſitated for ſome time to come near our ſhip, and paddled toward the Eſperance which was more to windward. This little canoe was furniſhed with an out-rigger, and had on board ſeven natives, who almoſt immediately returned on ſhore.

'At half paſt one o'clock we brought to, and diſpatched from each ſhip a boat, with different articles, to be diſtributed among the inhabitants of that little iſland. While the boats were approaching the land as near as they could, the frigates were in readineſs to protect them, in caſe of an attack from the ſavages; for the perfidy, which the inhabitants of the moſt ſoutherly of the Admiralty iſlands had practiſed on Carteret, gave us ſome apprehenſions with regard to the intentions of thoſe. That voyager tells us, that in September 1767, when he diſcovered the ſouthern part of that archipelago, the ſavages attacked him with two volleys of arrows, notwithſtanding the marks of friendſhip which he had laviſhed upon them.

'This iſland was cultivated to its very ſummit. Several pieces of land were fenced in, which made us believe that the inhabitants were acquainted with the right of property. The whole iſland preſented the appearance of a little round mountain, the baſe of which was adorned with beautiful plantations of cocoa-nut trees, while its more elevated parts appeared to be allotted to the cultivation of different roots, which alſo furniſh food to the inhabitants.

'When the boat came within about fifty toiſes of the ſhore, they found no bottom with thirty-three fathoms of line; and the reefs, with which the

iſland is bordered, prevented them from approaching nearer.

'A great number of natives advanced to the beach. We counted more than a hundred and fifty, who practiſed every mean in their power, to induce us to land on their iſland; but the reefs were an obſtacle which we could not ſurmount. They threw our people ſome cocoa-nuts, and were pleaſed and aſtoniſhed to ſee with what facility they were opened with an axe.

'One of the natives, diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by a double row of little ſhells, which adorned his forehead, appeared to poſſeſs great authority. He ordered one of the natives to ſwim toward us with ſome cocoa-nuts. The fear of approaching perſons of whoſe intention he was ignorant, made the iſlander, ſwimming and defenceleſs, heſitate a moment. But the chief who, doubtleſs, was little accuſtomed to have his will diſobeyed, did not allow him to reflect. Blows from a cudgel, which he held in his hand, immediately ſucceeded his orders, and enforced inſtant obedience. We did not expect to ſee a man treated in this manner, in the midſt of a crowd of people, who appeared to be ſo little removed from a ſtate of nature. By way of comforting the poor fellow, our people gave him ſome bits of red ſtuff, a few nails, and a knife, with which he was greatly pleaſed. No ſooner had he returned to the iſland, than curioſity collected all the reſt around him, every one wiſhing to ſee our preſents. Canoes were immediately launched, many natives took to the water and ſwam, and in a ſhort time there was a great concourſe around our boats. We were ſurprized to ſee that neither the force of the ſurf, nor of the breakers, diſcouraged them from this attempt.

'There was another chief diſtinguiſhed by the ſame ornaments as he who has been already mentioned; and alſo by the blows, which he inflicted with his cudgel, on thoſe to whom he gave his orders.

'Thoſe iſlanders, who ſignified the greateſt ſatisfaction at the ſight of our nails, and ſtill more of our hatchets, had ſome difficulty in perceiving the value of our knives. At firſt they required them to be ſhut, before they would receive them; but their fears were very quickly baniſhed, and they received them open as well as ſhut. Thoſe people gave us ſome ſpears, armed with bits of vitreous, volcanic lava, terminating in a point, and very ſharp in the edges. They alſo preſented us with combs, having only three teeth, very diſtant from each other, very heavy bracelets, formed of large ſhells, and others conſiſting of ſmall *buccinæ*, ſtrung on a fibrous ſubſtance, as ſtrong as the beſt hemp.

'When aſking for our articles in exchange for theirs, thoſe ſavages often repeated the word *capelle*. It appeared to us that this was their name for iron, which they preferred to every thing we could offer them.

'Like the natives of Bouka, they repeated with much juſtneſs, the French words which they heard us pronounce.

'One of their canoes was driven by the ſwell againſt one of our boats, and received ſome damage. One of our rowers taking hold of it to prevent a ſecond ſhock, a chief, miſapprehending our intention, made the ſignal to the canoe men, the greater part of whom precipitately jumped into the ſea, with a deſign to ſwim on ſhore; but they returned as ſoon as they perceived their error, and confidence was reeſtabliſhed.

'The women kept at ſome diſtance, under the cocoa-nut trees. Their whole clothing conſiſted of a piece of mat, round their middle.

'The men were very buſy about our boats. Some ſwam toward them, ſhowing their cocoa-nuts; and others ſeemed to be attracted by curioſity; but it was ſoon diſcovered that this was not their only paſſion; for they exerted all their addreſs to get poſſeſſion of our goods. Impunity increaſed their boldneſs; and, when they miſſed their aim, they were not diſ-

couraged; but preſently endeavoured to ſeize ſomething elſe.

'One of thoſe thieves ſeized upon a knife; but being caught in the fact, he was obliged to give it up. This did not make him abandon his enterprize, and he loſt nothing by his failure. A flag, in which red predominated, attracted his notice: he found means to get poſſeſſion of it, and the theft was not perceived till he had got a great way from the boat, and had almoſt reached the iſland.

'A looking-glaſs having been given to one of thoſe ſavages, he contemplated his image with ſurprize; but immediately broke the glaſs, hoping, no doubt, to find in it the objects which it reflected.

'The complexion of thoſe iſlanders is black, but not very deep. Their phyſiognomy is agreeable, and not very different from that of the Europeans. Born in a fine climate, and a fertile iſland, they ſeem to be happy, if one may judge from the air of ſatisfaction, which is expreſſed in all their features. The hair of their heads is criſped, and they are in the practice of removing it from every other part of the body. It appeared that the volcanic glaſs, with which they pointed their ſpears, ſupplied them alſo with razors; for they made ſigns to one of our gunners, who wore whiſkers, to ſhave them with this ſort of glaſs.

'The boats had orders to return about four o'clock. Their departure ſeemed ſenſibly to affect the natives, who redoubled their importunity in ſoliciting us to land in their iſland. All the women came to the beach, and joined their invitations to thoſe of the men. They were, no doubt, much ſurprized that they had not more ſucceſs; but the order had been given, and our boats could not delay their departure.

'It was with regret that we left thoſe people, at the moment when they had launched ſeveral canoes, loaded with cocoa-nuts, and were bringing them to us. The delicious water of thoſe fruits, would have been of the greateſt utility in ſtopping the progreſs of the ſcurvy, which had already begun its ravages in both the ſhips. If our boats could have ſtopped ſome minutes, they would have procured a great number of them.

'The ſatisfaction with which thoſe iſlanders received nails, and other articles of iron, and the anxiety they ſhowed to obtain them, were proofs that they were acquainted with that metal.

'Thoſe people, at firſt, manifeſted every appearance of good faith; but they diſcovered their inclination to theft, as ſoon as they thought themſelves certain of impunity. We had occaſion to obſerve, that thoſe who were the moſt advanced in years were the boldeſt thieves.

'That little iſland, which is nearly circular, is about 25,000 toiſes in diameter, and is ſituate in 2° 18′ s lat. and 145° 46′ E lon. It is extremely populous; for we ſaw about three hundred of its inhabitants.'

Leaving this iſland, they direct their courſe E ¼ NE, and paſſed ſeveral little iſlands, whoſe bearings are noted with a few incidental remarks. In the beginning of Auguſt, they paſſed the Hermit Iſlands, the Exchequer Iſlands, and New Guinea. On the 23d, they ſteered cloſe to the ſhore of New Guinea, with an intention to enter among the Moluccas by Watſon's ſtrait, but were obliged to paſs though Pitt's ſtraits, owing to the continuation of the ſouth winds. Sept. 6, they anchored at Amboyna, where their reception was rather more favourable than is uſual with the Dutch nation toward the ſhips of other nations. Several particulars are given of the ſtate and manners of this place, but none that are novel enough to require an extract. From Amboyna, till they arrive at the bay of Rocks, we find only a ſeries of obſervations on bearings and diſtances, with deſcriptions of plants, inſects, and objects of natural hiſtory. The firſt volume, indeed, cloſes without affording any in-

formation reſpecting the primary object of the voyage, the diſcovery of the fate of La Perouſe.

'On anchoring at this part of New Holland, January 24, 1793, the author of the narrative landed, with a few others in ſearch of natural objects, and accidentally fell in with the natives, of whom we have the following details.

'After walking at leaſt a couple of miles, we fancied we heard human voices before us. Redoubling our attention, we advanced a few ſteps, when a ſudden cry, ariſing from ſeveral voices united, iſſued from one ſpot, and we perceived through the trees a number of the natives, moſt of whom appeared to be fiſhing on the borders of the lake. As we were unarmed, and ignorant of their intentions, we did not heſitate to return to our companions, each of whom had a muſket; and immediately croſſed through the wood, that the ſavages might not ſee us, leſt they ſhould be tempted to purſue us, on perceiving our flight.

'When we had told our men the occaſion of our return, I expreſſed my ſtrong deſire to have an interview with theſe people. It was neceſſary firſt, however, to prepare our means of defence, ſo that we might be able to avail ourſelves of them in caſe of an aſſault. Accordingly we got ready a few cartridges, as faſt as we could, and ſet out toward the place, where we had ſeen the natives. It was now only nine o'clock. We had gone only a few ſteps before we met them. The men and youths were ranged in front, nearly in a ſemi-circle: the women, children, and girls, were a few paces diſtant behind. As their manner did not appear to indicate any hoſtile deſign, I heſitated not to go up to the oldeſt, who accepted, with a very good grace, a piece of biſcuit I offered him, of which he had ſeen me eat. I then held out my hand to him as a ſign of friendſhip, and had the pleaſure to perceive, that he comprehended my meaning very well: he gave me his, inclining himſelf a little, and raiſing at the ſame time the left foot, which he carried backward in proportion as he bent his body forward. Theſe motions were accompanied by a pleaſing ſmile.

'My companions alſo advanced up to the others, and immediately the beſt underſtanding prevailed among us. They received with great joy the neckcloths which we offered them: the young people approached nearer to us; and one of them had the generoſity to give me a few ſmall ſhells of the whelk kind, pierced near the middle, and ſtrung like a necklace. This ornament, which he called *canjaride*, was the only one he poſſeſſed, and he wore it round his head. A handkerchief ſupplied the place of this preſent, gratifying the utmoſt wiſhes of my ſavage, who advanced toward me, that I might tie it round his head for him, and who expreſſed the greateſt joy, as he lifted his hand up to feel it again and again. We wore abundance of clothes, as I have already obſerved, on account of the coldneſs of the nights; and we beſtowed the greater part on theſe iſlanders.

'The women were deſirous of coming nearer to us; and though the men made ſigns to them, to keep at a diſtance, their curioſity was ready every moment to break through all other conſiderations. The gradual increaſe of confidence, however, that took place, obtained them permiſſion to approach. It appeared to us very aſtoniſhing, that in ſo high a latitude, where, at a period of the year ſo little advanced as the preſent, we already experienced the cold at night to be pretty ſevere, theſe people did not feel the neceſſity of clothing themſelves. Even the women were for the moſt part entirely naked, as well as the men. Some of them only had the ſhoulders and part of the back covered with a kangarou's ſkin, worn with the hair next the body: and among theſe we obſerved two, each of whom had an infant at the breaſt. The ſole garment of one was a ſtrip

of kangarou's ſkin, about two inches broad, which was wrapped ſix or ſeven times round the waiſt; another had a collar of ſkin round the neck; and ſome had a ſlender cord bound ſeveral times round the head. I afterward learned, that moſt of theſe cords were fabricated from the bark of a ſhrub of the ſpurge family, very common in this country.

'A pole-axe, which we uſed for cutting off ſome branches from the trees, excited the admiration of theſe people. As they perceived us willing to give them any thing in our poſſeſſion, they did not ſcruple to beg it; and when we granted their requeſt, they were overcome with joy. They were fully ſenſible of the value of our knives, likewiſe; and received a few tin veſſels with pleaſure. When I ſhewed them my watch, it attracted their deſire; and one of them, in particular, expreſſed his wiſh to poſſeſs it: but he quickly deſiſted from his requeſt, when he found, that I was not willing to part with it.

'The readineſs with which we gave them our things, no doubt, led them to preſume, that they might take any thing belonging to us, without aſking for it: this obliged us to ſet bounds to their deſires; but we found, to our great ſatisfaction, that they returned to us, without the leaſt reſiſtance, ſuch things as we could not diſpenſe with for our own uſe.

'I had given them ſeveral articles, without requiring any thing in return: but I wiſhed to get a kangarou's ſkin, when, among the ſavages about us, there happened to be only a young girl, who had one. When I propoſed to her, to give it me in exchange for a pair of pantaloons, ſhe ran away, to hide herſelf in the woods. The other natives appeared truly hurt at her refuſal, and called to her ſeveral times. At length ſhe yielded to their intreaties, and came to bring me the ſkin. Perhaps it was from timidity only, that ſhe could not prevail on herſelf to part with this kind of garment; in return for which ſhe received a pair of pantaloons, leſs uſeful to her, according to the cuſtoms of the ladies in this country, than the ſkin, which ſerved to cover the ſhoulders. We ſhewed her the manner of wearing them; but, notwithſtanding, it was neceſſary for us, to put them on for her ourſelves. To this ſhe yielded with the beſt grace in the world, reſting both her hands on our ſhoulders, to ſupport herſelf, while ſhe lifted up firſt one leg, then the other, to put them into this new garment. Deſirous of avoiding every cauſe of offence, we behaved with all the gravity we could on the occaſion.

'This party of ſavages conſiſted of two-and-forty, ſeven of whom were men, eight women: the reſt appeared to be their children; and among theſe we obſerved ſeveral marriageable girls, ſtill leſs clothed than moſt of the mothers. We invited them all to come and ſit near our fire; and when they arrived there, one of the ſavages informed us by unequivocal ſigns, that he had come to reconnoitre us during the night. That we might underſtand he had ſeen us aſleep, he inclined his head on one ſide, laying it on the palm of his right hand, and cloſing his eyes; and with the other he pointed out the ſpot, where we had paſſed the night. He then acquainted us, by ſigns equally expreſſive, that he was at the time on the other ſide of the brook, whence he obſerved us. In fact, one of us had been awakened about the middle of the night by a ruſtling among the branches, and had even fancied, that he heard ſome broken off: but, being greatly fatigued, he had ſoon fallen aſleep again, perſuaded it was a kangarou, that had come to viſit us. Our fire had been a guide to this native, whom the party had ſent to reconnoitre us: while we had ſlept with the utmoſt tranquillity, notwithſtanding we had been at the mercy of theſe ſavages the whole night. One of the men that accompanied us, then ſaid, that in the evening, at ſun-ſet, he perceived ſome ſmoke on the other ſide of the lake,

whence he presumed, that some of the natives were assembled there; but he forgot to mention it to us, when we joined them.

'We were desirous of showing these savages the effects of our fire-arms, after having given them to understand, that they had nothing to fear. They appeared, however, to be a little frightened at their report.'

'These people have woolly hair, and let their beards grow. In the children, the upper jaw advances considerably beyond the lower; but sinking as they grow up, both jaws are nearly even in the adult. Their skin is not of a very deep black; but no doubt they consider extreme blackness as a beauty, for, in order to heighten this colour beyond its natural state, they rub themselves over, particularly on the upper parts of the body, with powdered charcoal.

'On their skin, particularly on the breast and shoulders, may be observed tubercles symmetrically arranged, exhibiting sometimes lines four inches in length, at other times points placed at different distances. The application, by which these risings were produced, had not destroyed the cellular membrane, however, for they were of the same colour as the rest of the skin.

'The custom of extracting two of the front teeth of the upper jaw, which, from the accounts of some voyagers, had been supposed general among the inhabitants of this country, certainly has not been introduced into this tribe; for we did not see one among them, in whom a single tooth of the upper jaw was wanting; and indeed they had all very good teeth.

'One of the sailors, that accompanied us, thought he could not regale them better than with a glass of brandy: but, accustomed to drink nothing but water, they quickly spit it out, and it seemed to have given them a very disagreeable sensation.

'These savages, going completely naked, are liable to wound themselves, particularly in the lower extremities, when they pass through the woods. We observed one, who walked with difficulty, and one of whose feet was wrapped up in a piece of skin.

'I had not perceived the young girls for some time, and imagined that they had all retired into the woods; but happening to look behind me, I saw, with surprize, seven who had perched themselves on a stout limb of a tree, more than three yards from the ground, whence they attentively watched our slightest movements. As they all squatted on the bough, they formed a pleasing group.

'We were at a considerable distance from the shore, where a boat was to wait for us, to take us on board. It was time for us to be on our way toward it. We were quitting this peaceable party with regret, when we saw the men and four of the youths separating from the rest, in order to accompany us. One of the most robust presently went into the wood, whence he returned almost instantly, holding in his hand two long spears. As he came near, he made signs to us, that we need be under no apprehensions: on the contrary, it appeared as if he were desirous of protecting us with his arms. No doubt they had left their weapons in the woods, when they came to meet us in the morning, that they might give us no alarm.

'The other natives, whom we had just quitted, approached our party. Immediately on our requesting him, who carried the spears, to give us a specimen of his dexterity, he grasped one of them with the right hand near the middle, then raising it as high as his head, and holding it horizontally, he drew it back toward himself three times following with a jerk, which gave it a very perceptible tremulous movement at each extremity, when he darted it forward near a hundred paces. The weapon, supported throughout its whole length by the column of air beneath it, flew in a tolerably horizontal direction more than three-fourths of the distance. The tremulous motion impressed on it contributed, unquestionably, to accelerate its progress,

and to ſupport it longer in the air.

'The ſavage was very ready to gratify our wiſhes, by launching his ſpear ſeveral times following. He then aimed at an object, which we pointed out to him, and every time was near enough to it, to give us a high idea of his ſkill. Preſently after another ſhowed us two holes in a kangarou's ſkin, which had been made apparently with the point of a ſpear, giving us thus to underſtand, that they employed this weapon to kill theſe animals. In reality, they launched it with ſufficient force to pierce the animal through and through.

'At length we parted with our new guides, whoſe pace was ſufficiently ſlow for us to follow them with eaſe. It ſeemed as if they were not accuſtomed to take a long walk without interruption: for we had ſcarcely been half an hour on our way, before they invited us to ſit down, ſaying *médi*; and we immediately ſtopped. This halt laſted but a few minutes, when they roſe, ſaying to us *tangara*, which ſignifies "let us ſet off." On this we reſumed our journey: and they made us halt again, in the ſame manner, four times, at nearly equal diſtances.

'The attentions laviſhed on us by theſe ſavages aſtoniſhed us. If our path were interrupted by heaps of dry branches, ſome of them walked before, and removed them to either ſide: they even broke off ſuch as ſtretched acroſs our way from the trees that had fallen down.

'We could not walk on the dry graſs without ſlipping every moment, particularly where the ground was ſloping; but theſe good ſavages, to prevent our falling, took hold of us by the arm, and thus ſupported us. We found it difficult to perſuade them that none of us would fall, even if unaſſiſted; and they continued, nevertheleſs, to beſtow on us theſe marks of affectionate kindneſs: nay, they frequently ſtationed themſelves, one on each ſide, to ſupport us the better. As they obſtinately perſiſted in paying us this obliging attention, we no longer declined it.

'They no doubt conceived it to be our intention to return to Port Dentrecaſteaux, for we were twice miſtaken in the road, and they both times pointed out to us that which led directly to it.'

[To be continued.]

OBSERVATIONS *reſpecting* OYSTERS, *and the Places where found.* *By Profeſſor* Beckmann.

OUR knowledge reſpecting the nature and organization, mode of life, nouriſhment and propogation of theſe ſhell-fiſh, is confined, defective, and uncertain. They live in a medium which ſcreens them from our obſervation; they are found on coaſts which few naturaliſts frequent, and are ſo different from all other animals, that, even from the obſervations which have been made on them, very little can be concluded.

Oyſters live on the ſhores of the ſea, and particularly ſuch as are ſandy or ſtony; on the coaſt of iſlands, on rocks which project into the ſea, and on ſand-banks; but they ſeem to thrive beſt at the mouth of ſtreams, where the water of the latter renders the water of the ſea milder. The animal ſlime which the ſtreams carry along with them, and which is accumulated on the ſhores, may ſerve them as food.

Oyſters ſpawn chiefly in ſpring, when the ſun again begins to warm the water of the ſea; and what they then throw out conſiſts in ſmall oyſters completely formed, which ſeem to be innumerable. Each of theſe young ones expands to a complete oyſter, in the ſame manner as the ſeeds or fruits of thoſe plants which have hermaphrodite bloom. I muſt here obſerve, that thoſe are miſtaken who ſpeak of male and female oyſters; for how

could procreation be poſſible among animals which either do not change their place during their whole lives, or can change it only pe haps for an inch, and which are capable of no other movement than that of opening a little their ſhells?

Theſe ſhells are very often covered with productions of the coral kind: they are frequently loaded alſo with ſmall muſcles nnd multitudes of worms, but only on the convex ſide, which appears to be the upper one, ſo that the animal reſts on the flat ſide. It frequently happens that both ſhells are quite pierced through, and gnawed by worms, in the ſame manner as old wood. All theſe enemies endeavour to deſtroy theſe harmleſs animals, and the caſe is the ſame with the worms which are found between the fleſhy parts of their body, and in many places more abundant than in others *. A more formidable enemy for oyſters, however, is that eel-formed fiſh which at Heiligeland is called *nugnogen*, but which by ſome has been called the five-fingered fiſh †. It is found ſometimes in oyſter-ſhells that are quite cloſe, and in which no traces can be diſcovered of the firſt inhabitant. It lies in the ſhell bent like a ring, and the fiſhers unanimouſly aſſert that it eats the oyſter. On that account the Engliſh fiſhermen ſtrongly recommend deſtroying it wherever it is found. But how comes this murderer into the ſhell? In all probability it creeps in when the animal open its ſhell, and I thence conclude that the oyſters open their ſhells much wider than Reimarus and others have imagined. Another queſtion is, how happens it that the ancient ichthyologiſts, though they mention this fiſh, do not obſerve that it was found in oyſter-ſhells, which at preſent is not uncommon?

Oyſters are leaneſt when they ſpawn, or after that period, and on this account fiſhing for them at that time is forbidden in England and other countries where prudent regulations prevail. In Spain this precaution is employed becauſe it is imagined that at this period the uſe of them as food is injurious to the health. It appears that they ought at leaſt to be three years old in order to ſerve as food ‡; and where care is taken for the preſervation of the oyſter-beds, the fiſhermen are orderd to ſcrape off all the ſmall ones which adhere to thoſe that are full grown, and to throw them back into the ſea. An old oyſter has often twenty ſmall ones attached to it. Very ſevere winters injure the oyſter-beds and deſtroy the oyſters, as was every where proved during that of the year 1740. Violent ſtorms in the ſpring are equally prejudicial, and many beds have been exhauſted by fiſhing up too many from them. We are told by Paulus Jovius, that he remembered the time when oyſters were brought from the coaſt of Peſaro to Rome; but that theſe beds were afterward entirely exhauſted, and that people were obliged to be ſatisfied with oyſters brought from Corſica, which, before they arrived, were often in a putrid ſtate. No kind of animal ſubſtance, indeed, is more liable to cor-

* Beſide theſe worms, there are found, on ſhells which have not been long taken from the ſea, another kind, exceedingly ſmall, which emit a phoſphoric light, that may be obſerved when they are thrown againſt a hard body in the dark, or ſuffered to fall on a ſtone. They are mentioned by Lemery in his Dictionary of Drugs. It appears to me that they are perfectly ſimilar to thoſe which I have ſeen drawn up from the ſea on ropes. Linneus gives to this ſpecies the name of *Nereis noctiluca*.

† *Ophidion imberbe*, a name borrowed by Linneus from Rondelet.

‡ It is generally believed that the ſhells of muſcles receive yearly a new coat, and from the number of theſe their age may be determined, as the age of a tree from the number of its rings. But Poli, in his expenſive work on the teſtaceous animals of both the Sicilies, the firſt part of which was printed at Parma, in 1791, aſſures us, that he obſerved that their ſize does not increaſe in ſuch a regular manner as to admit of their age being determined by it. In England the ſmalleſt oyſters are called oyſter-ſeed, *cultch* and *ſpat*.

rupt than ſhell-fiſh, both thoſe which are uſed as food, and thoſe which are not.

It is an undoubted truth, that the nature of the ſhell and fiſh, as well as the goodneſs of theſe animals, are different according to the bottom where they are found; ſo that fiſhermen can tell by their external appearance, and connoiſſeurs by the taſte, where any kind of oyſter, and in general of ſhell-fiſh, have been found. Where the bottom is calcareous, they are tenderer and more friable; where it conſiſts of rock, they are thicker, more ſolid, and heavier; where it conſiſts of marl, or a mixture of chalk and clay, they are leſs earthy, ſofter, and contain more animal gluten. On a ſlimy bottom they are more oily, and abound more with rich animal particles. The taſte is equally liable to change: for example; on the eaſtern ſtony ſhore of the Adriatic ſea all marine animals are poorer and more inſipid than thoſe on the weſtern ſide, where the bottom is richer. On calcareous rocks the oyſters are larger, but have not ſo good a taſte as thoſe which live in ſlimy bays and creeks. In Norway, thoſe are leaſt eſteemed which are found on a muddy bottom, becauſe they have a muddy taſte: thoſe of Denmark, found on a ſandy bottom near Tondern and Fladſtrand, are much better. The beſt are the ſo called rock-oyſters, found on the rocks where they are alternately covered and left dry by the tide, though in England, thoſe found at the greateſt depth in the ſea are preferred. The rock-oyſters are larger and plumper than others, but their ſhells much thinner, and many of them ſo thin that they are as tranſparent as horn. For this reaſon, a caſk ſuch as thoſe uſed at Bergen will contain ſcarcely 400, or even 300, ſand-oyſters, but is capable of containing from 700 to 800 rock-oyſters.

The oyſter fiſhery is exceedingly ſimple, and requires very little apparatus; many collect the oyſters with their hand, that is, where the ſea retires and leaves the bottom dry. Where this is not the caſe, a ſquare iron box, or box bound round with iron, is dragged over the bottom by means of a rope, and from time to time drawn up and emptied. Others, inſtead of this box, have a net made of ſtrong leather thongs, kept open by means of a heavy ſquare iron frame, which, by being dragged on the bottom, rakes up the oyſters and ſuffers them to be received into the net. Others have a rake with about twenty ſtrong iron crooked and blunt ſpikes eight or ten inches in length, which is faſtened to a long thin elaſtic pole. The fiſhermen, who are in a boat, draw this rake over the bottom in the ſame manner as the beforementioned net, and thus raiſe the oyſters, which are retained by a board faſtened over the rake, ſo that they can be drawn up with it. The pole muſt be ſufficiently pliable to yield when drawn with force over the inequalities of the bottom. In places where the fiſhermen employ more care in collecting the oyſters in order to ſpare the banks, they pull up, by means of wooden tongs, when the water is clear, only the largeſt oyſters, and ſuffer the reſt to remain undiſturbed till they grow to the proper ſize. There may, however, be other means employed for catching oyſters with which I am not acquainted; and it would be a uſeful labour if any perſon would give a complete treatiſe on the oyſter fiſhery, with engravings of all the apparatus and inſtruments. This, as far as I know, no one has ever yet done. Duhamel promiſed to treat of this ſubject in his large work on fiſhing, but he died before it was completed.

Thoſe oyſters which are diſtinguiſhed by a green colour, and which the Dutch on that account call *groen-baarjes*, are conſidered to be ſuperior to others. But this diſtinction is not natural to them, and is produced by art. For this purpoſe pits are dug on the ſea-ſhore, and furniſhed with ſmall ſluices, through which the ſea-water is ſuffered to enter at the time

of the ſpring-tides. When the water has riſen to a certain height the oyſters are thrown into the pits, where they are left till they acquire the proper colour. This ſtagnant water, in warm weather, ſoon becomes green, and in a few days the oyſters aſſume the ſame colour; but they do not acquire their full quality, and become fit for ſale, till the end of ſix or eight weeks. I am inclined to think that this colour is occaſioned by certain plants which grow in the water, perhaps an *ulva*, *conferva*, or *tremella*. This was the opinion of Bradley, who calls the plant a ſort of cow's milk; a name which, according to Hudſon's *Flora Anglica*, is a *Conferva rivularis*. I muſt here remark alſo, that the *Ulva latiſſima* of Linneus, which by Gmelin in his *Hiſtoria fucorum* is called *Fucus tremella lactuca*, is by the Engliſh called the oyſter-green. The objections which ſome Engliſh writers have made to this opinion ſeem to me to be of little weight. They aſſert, that when, in the neighbourhood of a *greening-pit*, another is formed at the diſtance of about a foot, the water never becomes green in the latter; and that pits which have been a certain time green, and have communicated that colour to oyſters, ſometimes loſe their colour. But all this, even if true, might, on more accurate obſervation, be explained from the vegetation of theſe plants.

In Europe the Engliſh oyſters are accounted the beſt; and theſe, as the French believe, have been produced from oyſters formerly fiſhed up in Concalle Bay, near St. Malo, and tranſplanted to the Engliſh coaſt: but of this aſſertion we have no proof. Thoſe, however, are moſt eſteemed which are found on the coaſt of Eſſex: from that coaſt the brood is tranſplanted to the ſea near Colcheſter, where the Coln, which flows through the city, forms a great many arms and ſmall creeks exceedingly proper for breeding them. A great many of theſe oyſter-pits are found at the village of Row Hedge, in the pariſh of Eaſt Doniland; and the ſale of oyſters forms a conſiderable branch of trade to the whole neighbourhood. After the month of May, however, no ſeed muſt be taken from the banks, becauſe it is known, from experience, that in that caſe muſcles and cockles would breed there and deſtroy the oyſters. People who infringe on this regulation are ſeverely puniſhed by the Admiralty Court, which has all the oyſter banks under its inſpection. All theſe oyſters are in high requeſt, under the name of Colcheſter oyſters. The beſt come from Purfleet; they are exceedingly plump, and the ſhells are thin and almoſt tranſparent. The beſt kind, however, even at Colcheſter, are ſo dear that a peck coſt five or ſix ſhillings; and as the London fiſhmongers buy almoſt all their oyſters from the fiſhermen or dredgers immediately after they are caught, they all, of courſe, paſs through their hands. But they are accuſed of mixing freſh with ſtale oyſters, and of ſelling thoſe of the weſtern coaſt for Colcheſter oyſters.

Many, however, prefer thoſe oyſters which are collected on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire, and particularly thoſe found near Pool. They are ſaid alſo to contain ſometimes pearls of larger ſize than thoſe found in other places. The greater part of the Engliſh oyſters, which the Dutch carry away every year with more than a hundred veſſels, are ſold by the fiſhermen at Feverſham, a ſmall town in Kent, to the north-weſt of Canterbury, and which, like the neighbouring ſmall towns of Milton and Middleton, is known on account of this trade. There are a great many oyſter banks alſo in the Iſle of Wight: thoſe, likewiſe, are well known which are found near Tenby on the coaſt of South Wales, and near Milford-haven: but the largeſt, and perhaps the worſt, are thoſe of Blackrock, near Liverpool.

It appears that the Engliſh have taken more trouble than other nations, not only to maintain their oyſter banks, but to form new ones.

Since the year 1712, a great many oyſters have been found in the ſmall channel of Moneu or Menai, which ſeparates Angleſey from Caernarvonſhire, and where about the year 1700, none were to be ſeen. It is known, however, that ſoon after that period ſome perſon threw into the above channel about a hundred oyſters, which have now extended ſeveral miles, ſo that at preſent a great many veſſels are employed in this fiſhery. It would appear that the waves carry the ſeed along with them, as it is known on the coaſt of Holſtein the banks are deſtroyed by violent ſtorms about the time the oyſters ſpawn.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ON THE STATE OF THE SCOTCH PEASANTRY.

Continued from Page 11.

WHEN the reformation was eſtabliſhed in Scotland, inſtrumental muſic was baniſhed from the churches, as favouring too much of 'prophane minſtrelſy.' Inſtead of being regulated by an inſtrument, the voices of the congregation are led and directed by a perſon under the name of a precentor, and the people are all expected to join in the tune which he chooſes for the pſalm, which is to be ſung. Church-muſic is therefore a part of the education of the peaſantry of Scotland, in which they are uſually inſtructed in the long winter nights by the pariſh ſchoolmaſter, who is generally the precentor, or by itinerant teachers, more celebrated for their powers of voice. This branch of education had, in the laſt reign, fallen into ſome neglect, but was revived about thirty or forty years ago, when the muſic itſelf was reformed and improved. The Scottiſh ſyſtem of pſalmody is however radically bad. Deſtitute of taſte or harmony, it forms a ſtriking contraſt with the delicacy and pathos of the prophane airs.

That dancing ſhould alſo be very generally a part of the education of the Scottiſh peaſantry, will ſurprize thoſe who have only ſeen this deſcription of men: and ſtill more thoſe who reflect on the rigid ſpirit of Calviniſm, with which the nation is ſo deeply affected, and to which this recreation is ſtrongly abhorrent. The winter is alſo the ſeaſon when they acquire dancing, and indeed almoſt all their other inſtruction. They are taught to dance by perſons, generally of their own number, many of whom work at daily labour during the ſummer months. The ſchool is uſually a barn, and the *arena* for the performers is generally a clay floor. The dome is lighted by candles, ſtuck in one end of a cloven ſtick, the other end of which is thruſt into the wall. Reels, ſtrathſpeys, country dances, and hornpipes, are here practiſed. The jig, ſo much in favour among the Engliſh peaſantry, has no place among them. The attachment of the people of Scotland, of every rank, and particularly of the peaſantry, to this amuſement, is very great. After the labours of the day are over, young men and women walk many miles in the cold and dreary night of winter, to theſe country dancing-ſchools; and the inſtant that the violin ſounds a Scottiſh air, fatigue ſeems to vaniſh, the toil-bent ruſtic becomes erect, his features brighten with ſympathy; every nerve ſeems to thrill with ſenſation, and every artery to vibrate with life. Theſe ruſtic performers are indeed leſs to be admired for grace, than for agility and animation, and their accurate obſervance of time. Their modes of dancing, as well as their tunes, are common to every rank in Scotland, and are now generally known. In our own day they have penetrated into England, and have eſtabliſhed themſelves even in the circle of royalty. In another generation they will be naturalized in every part of the iſland.

The prevalence of this taſte, or rather paſſion for dancing, among a people ſo deeply tinctured with the ſpirit

and doctrines of Calvin, is one of thoſe contradictions which the philoſophic obſerver ſo often finds in national character and manners. It is probably to be aſcribed to the Scottiſh muſic, which throughout all its varieties, is ſo full of ſenſibility, and which in its livelier ſtrains, awakes thoſe vivid emotions, that find in dancing their natural ſolace and relief.

This triumph of the muſic of Scotland, over the ſpirit of the eſtabliſhed religion, has not however been obtained without long-continued and obſtinate ſtruggles. The numerous ſectaries who diſſent from the eſtabliſhment on account of the relaxation which they perceive, or think they perceive, in the church, from her original doctrines and diſcipline, univerſally condemn the practice of dancing, and the ſchools where it is taught; and the more elderly and ſerious part of the people of every perſuaſion, tolerate rather than approve theſe meetings of the young of both ſexes, where dancing is practiſed to their ſpirit-ſtirring muſic, where care is diſpelled, toil is forgotton, and prudence itſelf is ſometimes lulled to ſleep.

The reformation, which proved fatal to the riſe of the other fine arts in Scotland, probably impeded, but could not obſtruct the progreſs of its muſic; a circumſtance that will convince the impartial inquirer, that this muſic not only exiſted previouſly to that era, but had taken a firm hold of the nation; thus affording a proof of its antiquity ſtronger than any produced by the reſearches of our antiquaries.

The impreſſion which the Scottiſh muſic has made on the people, is deepened by its union with the national ſongs, of which various collections of unequal merit are before the public. Theſe ſongs, like thoſe of other nations, are many of them humorous, but they chiefly treat of love, war, and drinking. Love is the ſubject of the greateſt proportion. Without diſplaying the higher powers of the imagination, they exhibit a perfect knowledge of the human heart, and breathe a ſpirit of affection, and ſometimes of delicate and romantic tenderneſs, not to be ſurpaſſed in modern poetry, and which the more poliſhed ſtrains of antiquity have ſeldom poſſeſſed.

The origin of this amatory character in the ruſtic muſe of Scotland, or of the greater number of theſe love-ſongs themſelves, it would be difficult to trace; they have accumulated in the ſilent lapſe of time, and it is now perhaps impoſſible to give an arrangement of them in the order of their date, valuable as ſuch a record of taſte and manners would be. Their preſent influence on the character of the nation is however great and ſtriking. To them we muſt attribute in a great meaſure, the romantic paſſion, which ſo often characterizes the attachments of the humbleſt of the people of Scotland, to a degree, that, if we miſtake not, is ſeldom found in the ſame rank of ſociety in other countries. The pictures of love and happineſs exhibited in their rural ſongs, are rarely impreſſed on the mind of the peaſant, and are rendered more attractive from the muſic with which they are united. They aſſociate themſelves with his own youthful emotions; they elevate the object as well as the nature of his attachment; and give to the impreſſions of ſenſe, the beautiful colours of imagination. Hence in the courſe of his paſſion, a Scottiſh peaſant often exerts a ſpirit of adventure, of which a Spaniſh cavalier need not be aſhamed. After the labours of the day are over, he ſets out for the habitation of his miſtreſs, perhaps at many miles diſtance, regardleſs of the length or drearineſs of the way. He approaches her in ſecreſy, under the diſguiſe of night. A ſignal at the door or window, perhaps agreed on, and underſtood by none but her, gives information of his arrival, and ſometimes it is repeated again and again, before the capricious fair one will obey the ſummons. But if ſhe favours his addreſſes, ſhe eſcapes unobſerved, and

receives the vows of her lover under the gloom of twilight, or the deeper ſhade of night. Interviews of this kind are the ſubjects of many of the Scottiſh ſongs, ſome of the moſt beautiful of which Burns has imitated or improved. In the art which they celebrate he was perfectly ſkilled; he knew he had practiſed all its myſteries. Intercourſe of this ſort is indeed univerſal even in the humbleſt condition of man in every region of the earth. But it is not unnatural to ſuppoſe, that it may exiſt in a greater degree, and in a more romantic form, among the peaſantry of a country who are ſuppoſed to be more than commonly inſtructed, who find in their rural ſongs, expreſſion for their youthful emotions, and in whom the embers of paſſion are continually fanned by the breathings of a muſic full of tenderneſs and ſenſibility. The direct influence of phyſical cauſes on the attachment between the ſexes, is comparatively ſmall, but it is modified by moral cauſes beyond any other affection of the mind. Of theſe, muſic and poetry are the chief. Among the ſnows of Lapland, and under the burning ſun of Angola, the ſavage is ſeen haſtening to his miſtreſs, and every where he beguiles the wearineſs of his journey with poetry and ſong.

In appreciating the happineſs and virtue of a community, there is perhaps no ſingle criteron on which ſo much dependence may be placed, as the ſtate of the intercourſe between the ſexes. Where this diſplays ardour of attachment, accompanied by a purity of conduct, the character and the influence of women riſe in ſociety, our imperfect nature mounts in the ſcale of moral excellence, and from the ſource of this ſingle affection, a ſtream of felicity deſcends, which branches into a thouſand rivulets that enrich and adorn the field of life. Where the attachment between the ſexes ſinks into an appetite, the heritage of our ſpecies is comparatively poor, and man approaches the condition of the brutes that periſh. 'If we could with ſafety indulge (ſays Gibbon) the pleaſing ſuppoſition that Fingal lived, and that Oſſian ſung,' Scotland, judging from this criterion, might be conſidered as ranking high in happineſs and virtue, in very remote ages. To appreciate her ſituation by the ſame criterion in our own times, would be a delicate and difficult undertaking. After conſidering the probable influence of her popular ſongs, and her national muſic, and examining how far the effects to be expected from theſe are ſupported by facts, the inquirer would alſo have to examine the influence of other cauſes, and particularly of her civil and eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions, by which the character, and even the manners of a people, though ſilently and ſlowly, are often powerfully controuled. In the point of view in which we are conſidering the ſubject, the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments of Scotland, may be ſuppoſed peculiarly favourable to purity of conduct. The diſſoluteneſs of manners among the catholic clergy, which preceded, and in ſome meaſure produced the reformation, led to an extraordinary ſtrictneſs on the part of the reformers, and eſpecially in that particular in which the licentiouſneſs of the clergy had been carried to its greateſt height—the intercourſe between the ſexes. On this point, as on all others connected with auſterity of manners, the diſciples of Calvin aſſumed a greater ſeverity than thoſe of the proteſtant epiſcopal church. The puniſhment of illicit connexions between the ſexes, was throughout all Europe, a province which the clergy aſſumed to themſelves, and the church of Scotland, which at the reformation renounced ſo many powers and privileges, at that period took this crime under her more eſpecial juriſdiction. Where pregnancy take place without marriage, the condition of the female cauſes the diſcovery, and it is on her therefore, in the firſt inſtance, that the clergy and elders of the church exerciſe their zeal. After examination before the kirk-ſeſſion, touching

the circumſtances of her guilt, ſhe muſt endure a public penance, and ſuſtain a public rebuke from the pulpit, for three ſabbaths ſucceſſively, in the face of the congregation to which ſhe belongs, and thus have her weakneſs expoſed, and her ſhame blazoned. The ſentence is the ſame with reſpect to the male; but how much lighter the puniſhment!—Thus, though the inſtitutions of Scotland, are in many reſpects favourable to a conduct among the peaſantry, founded on foreſight and reflection, on the ſubject of marriage the reverſe of this is true. Irregular marriages, it may be naturally ſuppoſed, are often improvident ones, in whatever rank of ſociety they occur. The children of ſuch marriages, poorly endowed by their parents, find a certain degree of inſtruction of eaſy acquiſition; but the comforts of life, and the gratifications of ambition they find of more difficult attainment in their native ſoil; and thus the marriage laws of Scotland conſpire with other circumſtances, to produce that habit of emigration, and ſpirit of adventure, for which the people are ſo remarkable.

The manners and appearance of the Scottiſh peaſantry do not beſpeak to a ſtranger, the degree of their cultivation. In their own country, their induſtry is inferior to that of the ſame deſcription of men in the ſouthern diviſion of the iſland. Induſtry and the uſeful arts reached Scotland, later than England; and though their advance has been rapid there, the effects produced are as yet far inferior both in reality and in appearance. The Scottiſh farmers have in general neither the opulence nor the comforts of thoſe of England, neither veſt the ſame capital in the ſoil, nor receive from it the ſame return. Their clothing, their food, and their habitations, are almoſt every where inferior *. Their appearance in theſe reſpects correſponds with the appearance of their country; and under the operation of patient induſtry, both are improving. Induſtry and the uſeful arts came later into Scotland than into England, becauſe the ſecurity of property came later. With cauſes of internal agitation, and warfare ſimilar to thoſe which occurred to the more ſouthern nation, the people of Scotland were expoſed to more imminent hazards, and more extenſive and deſtructive ſpoliation, from external war. Occupied in the maintenance of their independence againſt their more powerful neighbours, to this were neceſſarily ſacrificed the arts of peace, and at certain periods, the flower of their population. And when the union of the crowns produced a ſecurity from national wars with England, for the century ſucceeding, the civil wars common to both diviſions of the iſland, and the dependence, perhaps the neceſſary dependence, of the Scottiſh councils on thoſe of the more powerful kingdom, counteracted this advantage. Even the union of the Britiſh nations was not, from obvious cauſes, immediately followed by all the benefits, which it was ultimately deſtined to produce. At length however theſe benefits are diſtinctly felt, and generally acknowledged. Property is ſecure; manufactures and commerce increaſing, and agriculture is rapidly improving in Scotland. As yet indeed the farmers are not in general enabled to make improvements out of their own capitals, as in England; but the landholders who have ſeen and felt the advantages reſulting from them, contribute toward them with a liberal hand. Hence property as well as population is accumulating rapidly on the Scottiſh ſoil; and the nation, enjoying a great part of the bleſſings of Engliſhmen, and retaining ſeveral of their own happy inſtitutions, might be conſidered, if confidence could be placed in human foreſight, to be as yet only in an early ſtage of their pro-

* Theſe remarks are confined to the claſs of farmers, the ſame correſponding inferiority will not be found in the condition of the cottagers and labourers, at leaſt in the article of food, as thoſe who examine this ſubject impartially will ſoon diſcover.

greſs. Yet there are obſtructions in their way. To the cultivation of the ſoil, are oppoſed the extent and ſtrictneſs of the entails; to the improvement of the people, the rapid increaſing uſe of ſpirituous liquors, a deteſtable practice, which includes in its conſequences almoſt every evil, phyſical and moral. The peculiarly ſocial diſpoſition of the Scottiſh peaſantry expoſes them to this practice. This diſpoſition, which is foſtered by their national ſongs and muſic, is perhaps characteriſtic of the nation at large. Though the ſource of many pleaſures, it counteracts by its conſequences the effects of their patience, induſtry, and frugality, both at home and abroad, of which thoſe eſpecially who have witneſſed the progreſs of Scotſmen in other countries, muſt have known many ſtriking inſtances.

Since the union, the manners and language of the people of Scotland, have no longer a ſtandard among themſelves, but are tried by the ſtandard of the nation to which they are united. Though their habits are far from being flexible, yet it is evident that their manners and dialect are undergoing a rapid change. Even the farmers of the preſent day, appear to have leſs of the peculiarities of their country in their ſpeech, than the men of letters of the laſt generation.'

On the partiality of the Scotch to their country, Dr. Currie has the following judicious remarks.

'An attachment to the land of their birth is common to all men. It is found among the inhabitants of every region of the earth, from the arctic to the antarctic circle, in all the vaſt variety of climate, of ſurface, and of civilization. To analize this general ſentiment, to trace it through the mazes of aſſociation up to the primary affection in which it has its ſource, would neither be a difficult nor an unpleaſing labour. On a firſt conſideration of the ſubject, we ſhould perhaps expect to find this attachment ſtrong in proportion to the phyſical advantages of the ſoil; but inquiry, far from confirming this ſuppoſition, ſeems rather to lead to an oppoſite concluſion. In thoſe fertile regions, where beneficent nature yields almoſt ſpontaneouſly whatever is neceſſary to human wants, patriotiſm, as well as every other generous ſentiment, ſeems weak and languid. In countries leſs richly endowed, where the comforts, and even neceſſaries of life, muſt be purchaſed by patient toil, the affections of the mind, as well as the faculties of the underſtanding, improve under exertion, and patriotiſm flouriſhes amid its kindred virtues. Where it is neceſſary to combine for mutual defence, as well as for the ſupply of common wants, mutual goodwill ſprings from mutual difficulties and labours, the ſocial affections unfold themſelves, and extend from the men with whom we live, to the ſoil on which we tread. It will perhaps be found indeed, that our affections cannot be originally called forth but by objects capable, or ſuppoſed capable, of feeling our ſentiments, and of returning them; but when once excited, they are ſtrengthened by exerciſe, they are expanded by the powers of imagination, and ſeize more eſpecially on thoſe inanimate parts of creation, which form the theatre on which we have firſt felt the alternations of joy and ſorrow, and firſt taſted the ſweets of ſympathy and regard. If this reaſoning be juſt, the love of our country, though modified, and even extinguiſhed in individuals by the chances and changes of life, may be preſumed in our general reaſonings, to be ſtrong among a people, in proportion to their ſocial, and more eſpecially to their domeſtic affections. In free governments it is found more active than in deſpotic ones, becauſe, as the individual becomes of more conſequence in the community, the community becomes of more conſequence to him; in ſmall ſtates it is generally more active than in large ones, for the ſame reaſon, and alſo becauſe the independence of a ſmall community being maintained with difficulty, and fre-

quently endangered, ſentiments of patriotiſm are more frequently excited. In mountainous countries it is generally found more active than in plains, becauſe there the neceſſities of life often require a cloſer union of the inhabitants, and more eſpecially, becauſe in ſuch countries, though leſs populous than plains, the inhabitants, inſtead of being ſcattered equally over the whole, are uſually divided into ſmall communities on the ſides of their ſeparate vallies, and on the banks of their reſpective ſtreams; ſituations well calculated to call forth and concentrate the ſocial affections, amid ſcenery that acts moſt powerfully on the ſight, and makes a laſting impreſſion on the memory. It may alſo be remarked, that mountainous countries are often peculiarly calculated to nouriſh ſentiments of national pride and independence, from the influence of hiſtory on the affections of the mind. In ſuch countries, from their natural ſtrength, inferior nations have maintained their independence againſt their more powerful neighbours, and valour, in all ages, has made its moſt ſucceſsful efforts againſt oppreſſion. Such countries preſent the field of battle, where the tide of invaſion was rolled back, and where the aſhes of thoſe reſt, who have died in defence of their nation.

The operation of the various cauſes we have mentioned, is doubtleſs more general and more permanent, where the ſcenery of a country, the peculiar manners of its inhabitants, and the martial atchievements of its anceſtors, are embodied in national ſongs, and united to national muſic. By this combination the ties that attach man to the land of their birth, are multiplied and ſtrengthened; and the images of infancy, ſtrongly aſſociating with the generous affections, reſiſt the influent of time, and of new impreſſions; they often ſurvive in countries far diſtant, and amid far different ſcenes, to the lateſt periods of life, to ſoothe the heart with the pleaſures of memory, when thoſe of hope die away.

NEW PICTURE OF PARIS.

M. MERCIER, who publiſhed a Picture of Paris, near twenty years ago, in which he depicted the manners of that metropolis under the old government, has lately publiſhed in eight or ten volumes, what he calls 'A *new* Picture of Paris,' profeſſedly giving ſketches of the manners of the Pariſians ſince the revolution. We took up theſe volumes with eagerneſs, expecting to find an amuſing detail of ſuch oddities and eccentricities as may be expected from a gay and lively people, emancipated from the reſtraints of government and of monarchical ſociety. But alas! inſtead of this, M. Mercier has upon the whole left us in doubt whether we were reading the hiſtory of Bedlam, or of that city of old, which was deſtroyed by fire from heaven. Such a *congeries* of abſurd follies, and of horrible crimes, ſuch a perfect diſſolution of all moral obligation, ſuch a wanton diſplay of public licentiouſneſs, in a word, ſuch odious profligacy, irreligion and debauchery, were never the reproach and the curſe of any city, in the degree our author repreſents them in this work. Yet that he has in theſe reſpects miſrepreſented his countrymen cannot be ſuppoſed. Himſelf a determined republican, it muſt be his object to do honour to the cauſe by exhibiting its fruits, or to do good to the Pariſians by expoſing their *failings*. In either caſe he does not leave us room to doubt his veracity, for he profeſſes to deliver nothing but what he ſaw or knows to be fact. Delicacy, however, will not permit us to make much uſe of the work. In the few extracts we have ſelected, our object has principally been to lay before our readers the frightful ſpectacle of a Paris populace, (we truſt there exiſts

not ſuch another) freed from all religious and moral reſtraint. For this purpoſe, in ſome of theſe extracts, we go a little back into the earlier years of the revolution, and begin with a few particulars relative to the memorable maſſacre of the Swiſs guards in Auguſt 1792. Our author furniſhes us with information on this, as well as other topics, which is almoſt incredible, and certainly unparalleled in the annals of barbarity.

ATTACK OF THE TUILLERIES, Auguſt 10, 1792.

AFTER mentioning the commencement of the engagement, M. Mercier proceeds:

'The engagement now became general: eleven cannon ſhot, ſtill viſible, were fired at the front of the Tuilleries oppoſite to the Carouſel. A ball ſtruck the edge of the king's window. The people, amid the tranſports of their indignation, preſerved an admirable preſence of mind. They fought and defended themſelves heroically: they ſeemed deſirous of reducing the palace to aſhes, and the tyrants (i. e. the *Swiſs guards*) who were *aſſaſſinating* them!

'The flames had already conſumed the houſe of the field officers of the Swiſs, and thoſe around it. The aſſailants gain poſſeſſion of the avenue of the chateau. The raſh Swiſs turn pale at the ſight of a hundred thouſand pikes and bayonets, but ſtill reſiſt. What cries of pain, of rage, what hideous ſhrieks from men falling under their arms, and yelling out the frightful groans of death! Here heads fly through the windows, there whole bodies were hurled from the tops of the galleries. They tear in pieces and ſcatter through the air all the mattraſſes and camp-beds of the ſatellites of the king. The ſcattered wool falls in fleeces like a ſhower of ſnow.

'But now this ſame people, *forgetful of their magnanimity*, are about to diſhonour their victory. Inebriated with blood and carnage, they intoxicated themſelves in the cellars. Their cruelty takes a ſavage aſpect. All their hideous vices are going to be diſplayed. The Swiſs, every where routed, are purſued in all directions. In vain theſe poor wretches give up their arms, and aſk on their knees for life. The drunken conqueror is deaf to their prayers. They are mercileſsly maſſacred, pierced with pikes and bayonets. Their limbs ſcattered in different places, ſeem reanimated for new puniſhments. What do I ſay? My trembling pen fears to write it. Women, real furies, dared feaſt their eyes in ſeeing their dead bodies broiling in the flames of burning-houſes, and looked with tearleſs cheeks on their ſmoaking entrails.

'*Robbers* alſo mingled themſelves with the *conquerors*.' [It is wonderful that our author is able to diſtinguiſh between them] 'Tormented by hunger, after having appeaſed their burning thirſt, they penetrated into the kitchens. O exceſs of barbarity! an unfortunate helper, who had not had time to make his eſcape, was thruſt by theſe tygers into a cauldron, and in this ſituation expoſed to the burning fire of the ſtove. Then throwing themſelves on the eatables, every man ſeized what came to his hands. One carries off a ſpit with fowls, another a turbot,' &c.

But enough of *this* execrable work. The following paſſage is certainly not inferior, but we ſelect it, becauſe the author, a bitter enemy to the unhappy king (although he did not vote for his death) ſeems to think that in the laſt paragraph he is paying a compliment to his countrymen. This article is entitled,

OF THE DETHRONED RACE.

'Is it indeed the ſame individual, crowned and conſecrated at Rheims, mounted on a raiſed flooring, ſurrounded by all the nobility kneeling at his feet, hailed by a thouſand acclamations, adored almoſt as a god, whoſe look and voice, and geſture, were as ſo many orders; he who was ſurrounded with honours and enjoy-

ments; in ſhort ſeparated as it were from the reſt of mankind, is it really the ſame man whom I ſee handled by four of the executioner's helpers, and his clothes ſtripped off with violence; whoſe voice is drowned by the noiſe of the drum, tied to a plank, ſtill ſtruggling, and receiving, ſo ill prepared, the ſtroke of the guillotine, that he has not his neck, but the hinder part of his head, and the jaw, horribly diſſevered!

'His blood flows: ſhouts of joy from eighty thouſand armed men aſſail my ears, and are repeated along the quays. I ſee the ſtudents of the *Quatre Nations* lifting their hats in the air His blood flows: it is, who ſhall dip the end of his finger in it, a pen, a ſcrap of paper. One perſon taſtes it, and ſays "*It is deviliſhly ſalt.*" An executioner on the edge of the ſcaffold, ſells and diſtributes little packets of his hair: the rope that bound him is purchaſed: every one carries off a little fragment of his clothes, or ſome bloody veſtige of this tragical ſcene. I ſaw the people filing off, holding by each others arms, laughing, and talking familiarly, as if they were returning home from a fête.

'There was no alteration in their countenances, and thoſe have aſſerted a falſehood who have ſtated that a ſtupor reigned throughout the city!'

But our readers, we doubt not, are ſickened at theſe ſcenes; let us paſs, if we can, to ſomewhat which, abſurd enough, is leſs afflicting to humanity.

Tea-drinking and Horse-racing.

Tea drinking is in high vogue, and almoſt the only occaſion which brings private ſociety together. There are no longer any dinners: every one eats at the *reſtaurateurs* (a kind of cookſhops) of which the number is infinitely multiplied: you ſee them at the corner of every ſtreet. You ſee nothing but daubers hoiſted on a ladder, painting for ſigns hares, hams, lobſters, ſauſages, or writing in Englets, 'cold breakfaſts, *private rooms.* This laſt advertiſement is but too public. The pots and pans, it is preſumed, are overturned in almoſt every houſe. Formerly you went and took a dinner with a friend: it is now quite different, every one remains at home, or goes to take his dinner at his *reſtoratuer's.* Is this economy or diverſion? This faſhion certainly indicates rupture and diſunion in domeſtic arrangements, as we may aſſert that the *reſtoratders* evince an eſſential change in our manner of living, and in our morals.

'Tea-parties at leaſt ſeem to bring us nearer together: they ſeem the firſt ſtep to mount up toward French urbanity, ſo long unknown. The women go to thoſe parties in full dreſs: it is a brilliant aſſembly, a certain ſilence takes place, converſation is carried on in whiſpers; each groupe inſulates itſelf in the mid' of the ſociety, and the paſſions, which every where elſe have their phyſiognomy and their language, ſeem here to lay aſide whatever they have of violent and perſonal, and hatred itſelf aſſumes an air of amity. Upon the whole it is poſſible that tea-drinking may bring us back to our old French politeneſs. The days in which there are no tea-parties, you walk in Coblentz, in the Champs Elyſées, eat ices at Garchy's, at Velloni's, go to the fêtes at Tivoli, to Ruggieri's fire-works, and the poor man affects to ſhudder at the indecent diſplay of that luxury, which nevertheleſs nouriſhes and feeds him, for there muſt be luxury at Paris.

'The horſe-races at the Champ de Mars, have inſpired the favourites of our Amazons with a taſte for riding: not thoſe Amazons who burnt off their breaſt, in order to draw the bow the better. All are ambitious of the glory of riding by their ſide as knowingly as Franconi. They are all anxious to ride in the Engliſh mode, but not knowing how to ſeize the motion of the horſe, they fatigue themſelves, and make the ſpectators laugh at their convulſive ſprings; the Bois de Bo-

logne is their Olympic career. Some years ſince fooliſh jockies uſed to ſhear off the ears of their horſes; at preſent it is the mane which they ſhave: they put ſhining wax on their hoofs; they will ſoon powder them.

'It is difficult to know whether the young men are more anxious to make a parade of their *nags* or their *belles*; but they ſeem moſt pleaſed with their geldings, from the pleaſure with which they careſs them, and the attention which they pay them. This reminds us of a *petit-maitre* of the old ſtamp, who was very fond of horſe-racing and actreſſes' ſuppers. He was aſked which he idolized moſt, girls or horſes? After a moment's pauſe, he anſwered, "I love women beſt, but I have moſt eſteem for horſes."

'It is ſaid that the greater part of theſe cavaliers ride on borrowed horſes, and that all thoſe elegant horſemen cut the air with the ſwiftneſs of an arrow, in order to ride away the debauch of the evening, and to get an appetite for dinner. The lacquey, who often belongs no more to the cavalier than the horſe, follows with ſad countenance his maſter in the morning, and waits impatiently for the end of the courſe. On the whole, there are few fiery courſers; a ſpecies of Engliſh ſhort tail and ſhort ears, worn out with age and famine, make up a part of the equipment of our Anglomanes. They fancy themſelves good horſemen, take their ſtiff poſitions for graces, and admire their own dexterity in the midſt of their courſes; but whether they walk, trot, or canter, theſe young men have always a grave and ſtupid look.

'But what is moſt ſingular is, that the women and young men ſtop ſuddenly in the midſt of their courſe, and when the ſun has three hours yet to run, quit the pure air of the country for heated ſaloons, where they go to hear muſic; not with the intention of liſtening, but anxious to find ſome one to whom they may talk of their trotting, which is the greateſt pleaſure the rider receives from it.

NEW CRIES.

'EARLY in the morning we hear the cry of the newſpapers. Simple projects of decrees are transformed into laws, and a whole neighbourhood reaſon upon, or are affrighted at, what is never to take place. The people, who have been a thouſand times deceived by theſe faithleſs newſhawkers, do not pay the leſs attention to the vociferator. Every mind is alert, and if the legiſlative body occaſions any ſenſations of terror, it is in the brazen throats of theſe indefatigable hawkers. In the evening they run through the ſtreets with other newſpapers, and make the ſame brawling; and there are ſome names, ſuch as *Ethienne Feuillant*, the *Poſtillon de Calais*, &c. which have been repeated a hundred times more than all thoſe of kings, of emperors, and of great writers of any age paſt, or preſent. Coffeehouſes and ſmoking-rooms are in motion at the voice of the newſhawker. The ſhop-boy ſeizes on the flying leaf, the brawler takes the piece of money, and is gone in an inſtant. It is he who can attain with quickeſt ſtep the diſtant Fauxbourg, where the poor ſtockholder, who goes to bed without candle, hears that they have been very buſily employed about him, but without giving him any thing.

Victories and conſpiracies, battles and revolts, the death of generals, the arrival of ambaſſadors—all is publiſhed *pele-mele*. The newſwriters, for two *ſous*, kills a perſon who is alive and in good health; he would announce the end of the government, as Lelande announces the end of the world, if he had been told to cry the great treaſon of the directory, and the murder of the legiſlative body.

Legiſlation, policy, and diplomacy, are at the mercy of theſe cryers, who diſfigure names, diſtort expreſſions, and in the croſs-ſtreets make ſuch a ſubverſion of geography, that the north and the ſouth are confounded together, and the affairs of Rome are tranſacted at Ratiſbon.

The people who liſten to all this

terrible nonſenſe, make their commentaries on it as they go to reſt; and heaven knows how inſtructive the narrations of hair-dreſſers become next day. Sometimes theſe abſurd reports are raked together, and entruſted to the poſt, and all the follies which the moſt extravagant, and moſt anti-political dreamer could invent, circulate in the little towns of the departments, and have no other foundation than the cries of the ſtreets of Paris. Vainly has it been attempted to impoſe ſilence on thoſe commentators. They pretend that they are privileged heralds; a ſound might be impriſoned ſooner than their perſons.

The eloquence of the tribune has perhaps formed or given boldneſs to all thoſe orators at the corners of ſtreets, who talk with one another of great emotions, of ſome famous conſpiracy diſcovered, and ſometimes apoſtrophize the paſſengers. The ſtreet-porters call all thoſe who diſpleaſe them *ariſtocrats*. They paſs their time in chattering about politics, and have contracted an air of aſſurance which becomes ſtill more remarkable, as they make you pay a triple ſalary for the leaſt ſervices.

As for the ballad-ſingers, we may judge to what point they have carried the abuſe of their privileges. One of them called Pitou, had acquired ſo numerous an auditory, that the guard did not dare to interrupt him in his warbling functions. Every time he ſpoke of the republic, he clapt his hand on his bottom. He was arreſted and carried before the criminal tribunal; he anſwered the public accuſer, that in the geſture with which he was reproached, he had no other intention than looking for his ſnuff-box. After having been twenty-two times impriſoned for his couplets, and his ſinging, he carried the matter to ſuch a pitch, that he was at laſt condemned to baniſhment.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER *of eminent* PERSONS *deceaſed in* 1799.

Continued from Page 38.

WILLIAM MELMOTH, ESQ.

WAS the ſon of the pious author of 'The Great Importance of a Religious Life,' an excellent little tract, which has gone through many editions. The object of the preſent memoir was one of the oldeſt ſcholars and writers in the kingdom, and was well known in the literary world by his tranſlation of the letters of Pliny, in 1747, and of Cicero, 1753, Cicero's treatiſe on old age and friendſhip, 1773, and by his own work, publiſhed about 1742, under the fictitious name of 'Fitzoſborne's Letters.' In 1749 he was provoked to anſwer Mr. Bryant's attack, in his treatiſe on the chriſtian religion, on his remarks on Trajans perſecution of the chriſtians in Bythynia, which made a note in his tranſlation of Pliny's letters. His laſt work was a tribute of filial piety to his own father, in 'Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate,' 1796.

Mr. Melmoth was the eldeſt ſon of his father's ſecond wife, daughter of Samuel Rolt, eſq. Bedfordſhire. His tranſlations of Cicero and Pliny will ſpeak for him while Roman and Engliſh eloquence can be united. Few writers have contributed ſo much to the improvement of our ſtyle, or have furniſhed ſuch models of elegant writing, as far as concerns the correct choice and perſpicuous arrangement of words, and the harmonious conſtruction of periods—He died at Bath, March 14, 1799, aged 89.

LE MONNIER.

Peter Charles Le Monnier, the oldeſt aſtronomer in Europe, but who had long ceaſed to exiſt for the ſcience of aſtronomy, was born at Paris Nov. 20, 1715. From his earlieſt years, he devoted himſelf to aſtronomy: when a youth of ſixteen, he made his firſt obſervation on the oppoſition of Saturn. At twenty, he

was nominated a member of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris. In 1735, he accompanied Maupertius in the celebrated expedition to Lapland, to meaſure a degree of latitude. In 1748, he went to Scotland to lord Macclesfield, to obſerve the annular eclipſe of the ſun, which was moſt viſible in that country, and he was the firſt aſtronomer who meaſured the diameter of the moon on the diſk of the ſun. He was in high favour with Louis xv. who was himſelf extremely fond of aſtronomy.

In 1750, he was ordered to draw a meridian at the royal chateau of Bellevue, where the king frequently made obſervations; the monarch on this occaſion rewarded him with a preſent of 15,000 livres: but Le Monnier applied this ſum of money likewiſe in a manner that redounded to the honour of his munificent ſovereign and of his country, by procuring new and accurate inſtruments, with which he afterward made his beſt and moſt remarkable obſervations. In 1742, the king gave him in Paris *Rue de la Poſte*, a beautiful free dwelling, where, till the breaking out of the revolution, he reſided, and purſued his aſtronomical labours; and where his inſtruments in part yet remain: ſome of them the preſent French government has, at the inſtance of Lalande, purchaſed for the national obſervatory. In 1751, the king preſented him with a block of marble, eight feet in height, ſix feet in breadth, and fifteen inches in thickneſs, to be uſed for fixing his mural quadrant of five feet: this marble wall, together with the inſtruments appended to it, turns on a large braſs ball and ſocket, by which the quadrant may be directed from ſouth to north; thus ſerving to rectify the large mural quadrant of eight feet, which is immoveably made faſt to a wall, toward the ſouth. With theſe quadrants, Le Monnier obſerved, for the long period of forty years, the moon with unwearied perſeverance at all hours of the night. It is requiſite, to be a diligent aſtronomer, to be able to conceive, to what numberleſs inconveniencies the philoſopher is expoſed during an uninterrupted ſeries of lunar obſervations. As the moon during a revolution may paſs through the meridian at all hours of the day or night: the aſtronomer who day after day proſecutes ſuch obſervations, muſt be prepared at all, even the moſt inconvenient hours, and ſacrifice to them his ſleep and all his enjoyments. How ſecluded from all the pleaſures of ſocial intercourſe, and how fatiguing ſuch a mode of life is, thoſe aſtronomers, indeed, know not who then only ſet their pendulum-clocks in motion, when ſome of the eclipſes of the ſun, moon, or of the ſatellites of Jupiter, are to be viewed. At this time, and in the preſent ſtate of the ſcience, theſe are the moſt inſignificant obſervations: and an able aſtronomer, well ſupplied with accurate inſtruments, may *every day*, if he take into his view the whole of his profeſſion, make more important and more neceſſary obſervations. Le Monnier, however, had the honour to be preceptor to Lalande, the preſent very celebrated aſtronomer.

Le Monnier left behind him ſome valuable manuſcripts, and a number of good obſervations, with reſpect to which he had always been very whimſical, and of which in his latter years he never would publiſh any thing. He had by him a ſeries of lunar obſervations, and a multitude of obſervations of the ſtars, for a catalogue of the ſtars, which he had announced ſo early as the year 1741: among which was twice to be found the new planet *Uranus*. The more he was requeſted to communicate his obſervations, the more obſtinate he became: he even threatened to deſtroy them. At the breaking out of the revolution, Lalande was greatly alarmed for the ſafety of thoſe papers: he wiſhed to preſerve them from deſtruction, and made an attempt to get them into his poſſeſſion.

but all his endeavours were in vain. He was only able to learn, that Le Monnier had hidden them under the roof of his houſe.—In 1791, he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and never recovered his health and uſefulneſs to the period of his life, which took place at Lizieux in Normandy, on the 2d of April 1799.

MR. CRACHERODE.

If not eminent as a writer, we have now to record a man who was highly ſo as a benefactor to the taſte, elegance, and literature of his country, and whoſe name, in all reſpects, deſerves to be reſcued from oblivion.

The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode was born in 1729, and at the time of his death, which happened April 6, 1799, had compleated his ſeventieth year. He was originally a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, and roſe to be one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquary ſocieties. His death was probably brought on by a cold he caught in going out after a long confinement. Among his other habits, in which he was extremely regular, he was accuſtomed for 40 years of his life, to go every day firſt to Mr. Elmſley's in the Strand, and thence to Mr. Payne's at the Mews-gate, to meet his literary friends: and punctually called every Saturday at the late Mr. Mudge's, now Dutton's, the ingenious mechanic in Fleet-ſtreet, to have his watch exactly regulated.

The principal features of his face, which was a very fine one, were mildneſs, kindneſs, and goodneſs: and, though they could not well be deſcribed in one line, yet they might be expreſſed by the ſingle epithet of *Il benevolo*. He was perhaps the moſt amiable man that ever went from Weſtminſter-School to Chriſt-Church. He was an univerſal favourite, becauſe he poſſeſſed thoſe qualities of which mankind are ſeldom jealous, and which they are ever ready to commend. His judgment was ſound, and his taſte excellent: he was eager to learn, and modeſt to decide. His general manner of life, though he occaſionally mixed with the world, and lived with the firſt people, was quiet and recluſe: and his excurſions from Queen-ſquare were, for the moſt part, terminated at Clapham. The greateſt journey of his life was from London to Oxford, and he was never on horſeback. He had an eſtate in Hertfordſhire, on which grew a remarkable cheſnut-tree, which he never ſaw but in an etching. This property was the manor of great Wimondly, held of the crown in grand ſerjeantry by the ſervice of preſenting to the king the firſt cup he drinks at his coronation; the cup to be of ſilver gilt, and the king returns it as the fee of office. Col. Cracherode (Mr. C's father) purchaſed this manor of the Groſvenor family, and officiated at the coronation of his preſent majeſty. The apprehenſion of being called to perform this ſervice occaſioned no ſmall uneaſineſs to his ſon. His fortune was large, which he received from his father, who ſailed with lord Anſon round the world. Poſſeſſing about 600l. a year in landed property, and nearly 100,000l. in three per cents, he was uſually reckoned worth 500ol. a year, of which he made the beſt poſſible uſe, for his charities were as ample as his fortune, but ſecret.

His attainments were various and conſiderable. He wrote elegantly in latin verſe, as may be ſeen in the 'Carmina Quadrigeſimalia,' for the year 1748, which is the only thing he was ever known to have publiſhed. He employed a conſiderable part of a large revenue in making collections of what was beſt and moſt curious in literature, and certain branches of the arts. His library is unrivalled in its kind; and his cabinet of prints, drawings, and medals, is conſidered as among the moſt ſelect and valuable in a country that poſſeſſes ſo many of them. He was an exquiſite

judge of art, both ancient and modern, particularly of ſculpture, painting and muſic, and collected the choiceſt of early printed books, drawings, coins and gems, of which a catalogue would require a volume. Many of his articles were *unique* for their beauty, their preſervation, or the rarity of their occurrence: ſuch, for inſtance, as his cameo of a lion on a ſardonyx, and intaglio of the diſcobolos; his Tyndale's new teſtament on vellum, that formerly belonged to Anne Boleyn; his lord Finch, with wings on his head, by Marſhal; his Olbiopolis, and his Dichalcos, the firſt and ſmalleſt coin, being the fourth part of an obolus. Of theſe, and every other curioſity in his poſſeſſion, he was, at all times, moſt obligingly communicative. His books, which he uſed modeſtly to call a ſpecimen-collection, particularly books of the fifteenth century, form perhaps the moſt perfect ſeries ever brought together by one man. His paſſion for collecting was ſtrong in death, and while he was at the laſt extremity, his agents were buying prints for him. In his farewell-viſit to Payne's ſhop he put an Edinburgh Terence in one pocket, and a large paper Cebes in another, and expreſſed an earneſt deſire to carry away 'Triveti Annales', and Henry Stephen's Pindar in old binding, both beautiful copies, and, as he thought, finer than his own, which Mr. Payne had deſtined for lord Spencer. The only likeneſs exiſting of Mr. Cracherode is a black lead drawing made by order, and in the poſſeſſion of lady Spencer, but by himſelf expreſsly forbidden to be engraved.

Mr. Cracherode left no formal will; and as he never was married, his fortune devolves by inheritance to his ſiſter, a maiden lady, near 80. It ought to be mentioned, that he entered early into the church, but did not long continue in the official duties of it, and never ſought or obtained preferment. With reſpect to his property, he left detached *memoranda*, bequeathing his immenſe collection of books, medals, drawings, &c. to the Britiſh Muſeum. Every friend to literature muſt rejoice to hear that his unparalleled library (with the exception of his polyglott bible, which he has left to the biſhop of Durham, and his copy of the firſt edition of Homer, formerly belonging to the celebrated hiſtorian Thuanus, which he gives to the dean of Chriſt-Church) went entire to this excellent repoſitory, where they now are placed under the title of the *Muſeum Cracherodianum*.

William Seward, Esq.

Was the ſon of Mr. Seward, a partner in Calvert's brewery, and was born January 1747. He firſt went to the Charter-houſe, whence he was removed to Oxford, where he finiſhed his education. Being poſſeſſed of an eaſy fortune, he did not apply to any profeſſion, but devoted his life to learned leiſure, cultivating his talents for his own amuſement, and the entertainment and inſtruction of the public. He poſſeſſed an uncommonly active benevolence, being always ready to promote the intereſt of his friends, and ſolicitous to relieve thoſe who were in diſtreſs. His charity was unbounded, and it would be difficult to point out a perſon, with whom he was intimate, who had not obligations to acknowledge from him. He was a great gleaner of information, and a collector of a pleaſing maſs of information, which he dealt out to the public in thoſe entertaining volumes 'Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſons' 5 vols, 1795, and his more recent publication, not long before his death, entitled, 'Biographiana,' 2 vols. 1799. Although he could not draw characters like Clarendon, yet he had a felicity of his own in hitting off the leading features of his ſubject. He died at his lodgings in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, of a dropſy, in the prime of life, April 24, 1799, and was interred May 1, in his family vault at Finchley.

Dr. Towers.

Joſeph Towers, L.L.D. was formerly a bookſeller in Fore-ſtreet, but under the patronage of certain diſſenting miniſters, he was encouraged to apply himſelf to literature, and the profeſſion of a divine. In 1774, he was choſen paſtor of a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters at Highgate; and in 1778, was elected one of the miniſters of Newington-green meeting, in conjunction with Dr. Price, till the latter was called to Hackney, and he held that ſituation as morning preacher, at his death. In 1779, the univerſity of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of L.L.D.

He was a voluminous writer on a variety of ſubjects, but moſtly political. Theſe were collected in three large volumes octavo, and publiſhed by ſubſcription ſome time before his death. He aſſiſted Dr. Kippis in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, and wrote the articles ſigned T. He is ſuppoſed to have been the editor of the laſt edition of the 'Britiſh Plutarch,' and was ſaid to have been engaged in writing a continuation of Hume's hiſtory of England, a plan which was afterward laid aſide. As a compiler he had great merit. His tracts are marked by an attachment to the intereſts of religion and virtue, but are written on whig principles, and are characteriſtic of a politician more addicted to warmth, than ſtrict moderation can approve. They are diſtinguiſhed by a clear and forcible, more than a brilliant ſtyle: his obſervations are rather direct and pointed, than moraliſing or ſententious: his ſubjects are, for the moſt part, popular and intereſting, and he treats them commonly in an earneſt, popular, and intereſting manner. He died May 18, 1799, in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

[To be continued.]

Account *of a* Man *who lives upon large Quantities of* Raw Flesh; *in a Letter from Dr.* Johnſton, *Commiſſioner of Sick and Wounded Seamen, to Dr.* Blane.

The following Relation is ſo truly ſingular and intereſting, that we ſhould not have ventured to lay it before our Readers, without its Authenticity had been fully eſtabliſhed. The reſpectable Names, however, which accompany it, forbid us to doubt its Truth, and, although ſome Inſtances have been related of a ſimilar Nature, there is perhaps nothing in the Hiſtory of monſtrous Aberrations from natural Appetite, which is ſo very remarkable as the following.

Somerſet Place, Oct.

My dear ſir, 28, 1799.

HAVING, in Auguſt and September laſt, been engaged in a tour of public duty, for the purpoſe of ſelecting from among the priſoners of war ſuch men as, from their infirmities, were fit objects for being releaſed without equivalent, I heard, upon my arrival at Liverpool, an account of one of theſe priſoners being endowed with an appetite and digeſtion ſo far beyond any thing that had ever occurred to me, either in my obſervation, reading, or by report, that I was deſirous of aſcertaining the particulars of it by ocular proof, or undeniable teſtimony. Dr. Cochrane, Fellow of the college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, and our medical agent at Liverpool, is fortunately a gentleman upon whoſe fidelity and accuracy I could perfectly depend; and I requeſted him to inſtitute an inquiry upon this ſubject, during my ſtay at that place. I incloſe you an atteſted copy of the reſult of this; and as it may probably appear to you, as it does to me, a document containing facts extremely intereſt-

ing, both in a natural and medical view, I will beg you to procure its inſertion in ſome reſpectable periodical work.

Some farther points of inquiry concerning this extraordinary perſon having occurred to me ſince my arrival in town, I ſent them in the form of queries to Dr. Cochrane, who has obligingly returned ſatisfactory anſwers. Theſe I ſend along with the above-mentioned atteſted ſtatement, to which I beg you to ſubjoin ſuch reflections as may occur to you on this ſubject. I am, &c.

J. JOHNSTON.

To Gilbert Blane, M. D. F. R. S.

Charles Domery, a native of Benche, on the frontiers of Poland, aged 21, was brought to the priſon of Liverpool, in Feb. 1799, having been a ſoldier in the French ſervice on board the Hoche, captured by the ſquadron under the command of ſir J. B. Warren, off Ireland.

He is one of nine brothers, who, with their father, have been remarkable for the voraciouſneſs of their appetites. They were all placed early in the army; and the peculiar craving for food with this young man, began at 13 years of age.

He was allowed two rations in the army, and by his earnings, or the indulgence of his comrades, procured an additional ſupply.

When in the camp, if bread or meat were ſcarce, he made up the deficiency, by eating four or five pounds of graſs daily: and in one year, devoured 174 cats (not their ſkins) dead or alive; and ſays he had ſeveral ſevere conflicts in the act of deſtroying them, by feeling the effects of their torments on his face and hands; ſometimes he killed them before eating, but when very hungry, did not wait to perform this humane office.

Dogs and rats equally ſuffered from his mercileſs jaws; and if much pinched by famine, the entrails of animals indiſcriminately became his prey. The above facts are atteſted by Picard, a reſpectable man who was his comrade in the ſame regiment on board the Hoche, and is now preſent; and who aſſures me he has often ſeen him feed on thoſe animals.

When the ſhip on board of which he was, had ſurrendered after an obſtinate action, finding himſelf, as uſual, hungry, and nothing elſe in his way but a man's leg that was ſhot off, lying before him, he attacked it greedily, and was feeding heartily, when a ſailor ſnatched it from him and threw it overboard.

Since he came to this priſon, he has eat one dead cat and about twenty rats. But what he delights moſt in is raw meat, beef or mutton, of which, though plentifully ſupplied, by eating the rations of ten men daily *, he complains he has not the ſame quantity, nor indulged in eating as much as he uſed to do, when in France.

He often devours a bullock's liver raw, three pounds of candles, and a few pounds of raw beef in one day, without taſting bread or vegetables, waſhing it down with water, if his allowance of beer is expended.

His ſubſiſtence at preſent, independent of his own rations, ariſes from the generoſity of the priſoners, who give him a ſhare of their allowance. Nor is his ſtomach confined to meat, for when in the hoſpital, where ſome of the patients refuſing to take their medicines, Domery had no objection to perform this for them; and his ſtomach never rejected any thing, as he never vomits, whatever be the contents, or however large.

Wiſhing fairly to try how much he actually could eat in one day; on the 17th of Sept. 1799, at four

* The French priſoners of war were at this time maintained at the expence of their own nation, and were each allowed the following daily ration:—Twenty-ſix ounces of bread, half a pound of beef, half a pound of greens, two ounces of butter, or ſix ounces of cheeſe.

o'clock in the morning, he breakfaſted on four pounds of raw cow's udder: at half paſt nine, in preſence of Dr. Johnſton, commiſſioner of ſick and wounded ſeamen, admiral Child and his ſon, Mr. Foſter, agent for priſoners, and ſeveral reſpectable gentlemen, he exhibited his power as follows:—There was ſet before him five pounds of raw beef, and twelve tallow candles of a pound weight, and one bottle of porter; theſe he finiſhed by half paſt ten o'clock. At one o'clock there was again put before him, five pounds of beef and one pound of candles, with three bottles of porter; at which time he was locked up in the room, and ſentries placed at the windows to prevent his throwing away any of his proviſions. At two o'clock, when I again ſaw him with two friends, he had nearly finiſhed the whole of the candles, and a great part of the beef, but had neither evacuation by vomiting, ſtool, or urine; his ſkin was cool and puſe regular, and in good ſpirits. At a quarter paſt ſix, when he was to be returned to his priſon, he had devoured the whole, and declared he could eat more; but from the priſoners without, telling him we wiſhed to make ſome experiment on him, he began to be alarmed. It is alſo to be obſerved, that the day was hot, and not having his uſual exerciſe in the yard, it may be preſumed he would have otherwiſe had a better appetite. On recapitulating the whole conſumption of the day, it ſtands thus:

Raw cow's udder -	4lb.
Raw beef -	10
Candles - -	2
total	16lb. beſide

five bottles of porter.

The eagerneſs with which he attacks his beef when his ſtomach is not gorged, reſembles the voracity of a hungry wolf, tearing off and ſwallowing them with canine greedineſs. When his throat is dry from continued exerciſe, he lubricates it by ſtripping the greaſe off the candles between his teeth, which he generally finiſhes at three mouthfuls, and wrapping the wick like a ball, ſtring and all, ſends it after at a ſwallow. He can, when no choice is left, make ſhift to dine on immenſe quantities of raw potatoes, or turnips; but, from choice, would never deſire to taſte bread or vegetables.

He is in every reſpect healthy, his tongue clean, and his eyes lively.

After he went to the priſon, he danced, ſmoaked his pipe, and drank a bottle of porter; and, by four next morning, he awoke with his uſual ravenous appetite; which he quieted by a few pounds of raw beef.

He is ſix feet three inches high, pale complexion, grey eyes, long brown hair, well made but thin, his countenance rather pleaſant, and is good tempered.

The above is written from his own mouth, in the preſence of, and atteſted by—

DESTAUBAN, French ſurgeon.

LE FOURNIER, ſteward of the hoſpital.

REVET, commiſſaire de la priſon.

LE FLEM, ſoldat de la ſer demi-brigade.

THOMAS COCHRANE, M. D. inſpector and ſurgeon of the priſon, and agent, &c. for ſick and wounded ſeamen.

Liverpool, Sept. 9, 1799.

(A true copy.)

JOHN BYNON, clerk in the office for ſick and wounded ſeamen.

Queries and anſwers.

1. What are the circumſtances of his ſleep and perſpiration?

He goes to bed about eight o'clock at night, immediately after which he begins to ſweat, and that ſo profuſely, as to be obliged to throw off his ſhirt. He feels extremely hot, and in an hour or two after goes to ſleep, which laſts until one in the morning, after which he always feels himſelf hungry, even though he had

lain down with a full ſtomach. He then eats bread or beef, or whatever proviſion he may have reſerved through the day; and if he has none, he beguiles the time in ſmoaking tobacco. About two o'clock he goes to ſleep again, and awakes at five or ſix o'clock in the morning in a violent perſpiration, with great heat. This quits him on getting up, and when he has laid in a freſh cargo of raw meat (to uſe his own expreſſion) he feels his body in a good ſtate. He ſweats while he is eating; and it is probably owing to this conſtant propenſity to exhalation from the ſurface of the body, that his ſkin is commonly found to be cool.

2. What is his heat by the thermometer?

I have often tried it, and found it to be of the ſtandard temperature of the human body. His pulſe is now 84; full and regular.

3. Can this ravenous appetite be traced higher than his father?

He knows nothing of his anceſtors beyond his father. When he left the country 11 years ago, his father was alive, aged about 50, a ſtout man; always healthy; and can remember he was a great eater; but was too young to recollect the quantity, but that he eat his meat half boiled. He does not recollect that either himſelf or his brothers had any ailment, excepting the ſmall-pox, which ended favourably with them all. He was then an infant. His face is perfectly ſmooth.

4. Is his muſcular ſtrength greater or leſs than that of other men at his time of life?

Though his muſcles are pretty firm, I do not think they are ſo full or plump as thoſe of moſt other men. He has, however, by his own declaration, carried a load of three hundred weight of flour in France, and marched fourteen leagues in a day.

5. Is he dull or intelligent?

He can neither read or write, but is very intelligent and converſable, and can give a diſtinct and conſiſtent anſwer to any queſtion put to him. I have put a variety at different times, and in different ſhapes, tending to throw all the light poſſible on his hiſtory, and never found that he varied, ſo that I am inclined to believe that he adheres to truth.

Under what circumſtances did his voracious diſpoſition firſt come on?

It came on at the age of thirteen, as has been already ſtated. He was then in the ſervice of Pruſſia, at the ſiege of Thionville; they were at that time much ſtraitened for proviſion, and as he found that this did not ſuit him, he deſerted into the town. He was conducted to the French general, who preſented him with a large melon, which he devoured, rind and all, and then an immenſe quantity and variety of other ſpecies of food, to the great entertainment of that officer and his ſuit. From that time he has preferred raw to dreſſed meat: and when he eats a moderate quantity of what has been either roaſted or boiled, he throws it up immediately. What is ſtated above, therefore, reſpecting his never vomiting, is not to be underſtood literally, but imports merely, that thoſe things which are moſt naufeous to others, had no effect upon his ſtomach.

There is nothing farther to remark, but that ſince the atteſted narrative was drawn up, he has repeatedly indulged himſelf in the cruel repaſts before deſcribed, devouring the whole animal, except the ſkin, bones, and bowels: but this has been put a ſtop to, on account of the ſcandal which it juſtly excited.

In conſidering this caſe, it ſeems to afford ſome matters for reflection, which are not only objects of conſiderable novelty and curioſity, but intereſting and important, by throwing light on the proceſs by which the food is digeſted and diſpoſed of.

Monſtroſity and diſeaſe, whether in the ſtructure of parts, or in the functions and appetites, illuſtrate particular points of the animal economy

by exhibiting them in certain relations in which they are not met with in the common courſe of nature. The power of the ſtomach in ſo quickly diſſolving, aſſimilating, and diſpoſing of the aliment in ordinary caſes, muſt ſtrike every reflecting perſon with wonder, but the hiſtory of this caſe affords a more palpable proof, and more clear conception of theſe proceſſes, juſt as objects of ſight become more ſenſible and ſtriking, when viewed by a magnifying glaſs, or when exhibited on a larger ſcale.

The facts here ſet forth, tend alſo to place in a ſtrong light, the great importance of the diſcharge by the ſkin, and to prove that it is by this outlet, more than by the bowels, that the recrementitious parts of the aliment are evacuated; that there is an admirable co-operation eſtabliſhed between the ſkin and the ſtomach, by means of that conſent of parts ſo obſervable, and ſo neceſſary to the other functions of the animal economy; and, that the purpoſe of aliment is not merely to adminiſter to the growth and repair of the body, but by its bulk and peculiar ſtimulus to maintain the play of the organs eſſential to life.

OBSERVATIONS *on* ANTS, *and on the Poiſon of theſe Inſects; with ſome Hints for deſtroying them.* *By* M. AMOUREUX, *jun. D. M.*

THE provident ant, which has been ſo often quoted as an example of foreſight and economy, does not, as has been believed, ſtore up proviſion; it is only laborious, and collects, indiſcriminately, things that are eatable, and others that are not; the former to ſupply it with food for the moment, and the latter to be employed as materials neceſſary for ſupporting ſubterraneous galleries and for giving occupation to labourers; for their ſociety, like that of the bees, conſiſts of males and females and a neutral ſpecies, or individuals without ſex. It is the latter that are charged with the internal labour, and the care of nouriſhing the young. The labouring ants are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by being deſtitute of wings; they enjoy alſo a longer life than the males or the females, and they often remain alone with the larvæ in the neſt. Ants continue in a ſtate of torpor during the winter; and it may thence be preſumed that the articles they ſtore up do not conſiſt of food which they wiſh to provide to afford them a ſupply during periods of ſcarcity. Their granaries are not filled with proviſions, ſince they ſtore up, along with grains of corn, bits of ſtraw and all other ſmall articles which they can find. Naturaliſts, therefore, have been miſtaken reſpecting this pretended foreſight, by aſcribing to a laborious inſect a manœuvre of which man alone is capable.

The ant is not accounted venomous, yet it is more ſo than moſt other inſects. There ariſes from its body an acid vapour which is not perceptible but when they are collected in a large number, as in an ant-hill, or when they are heaped up in a box or bottle, &c. For this reaſon ants leave traces behind them, by a ſort of ſcorched appearance, on the graſs and plants over which they paſs and repaſs in going backward and forward from their neſts. Gardeners, therefore, have great reaſon to wiſh for the diſcovery of ſome certain means that might free them from theſe troubleſome gueſts, which ſome have ſuppoſed to be uſeful by having ſeen them attack the ſmall inſects which injure the leaves of fruit-trees, and particularly thoſe of the peach. Ants, indeed, are attracted by the melleous liquor ſhed by ſome of theſe inſects, and which moiſtens their bodies, but they do not on that account carry on war againſt them; in concert with them they deſtroy the plants and trees, on which they aſſemble in large bodies.

The ant pinches very ſtrongly with

its mouth, which is armed with jaws; it punctures alſo by means of a ſting at its extremity, which is wanting in the males: it can do injury, therefore, three different ways. Swammerdam ſays that the jaws or forceps of the ant have on each ſide ſeven points or ſmall teeth; and Leuenhoek pretends that it emits from its ſting ſmall drops of a certain liquor which occaſions pain, as is the caſe with that of the ſcorpion. Probably it is nothing elſe than its acid liquor which is cauſtic.

This inſect is very extraordinary, not only on account of its form, but on account of its ſmall ſize; and being ſo commonly ſeen, it has not been examined with ſufficient attention. Thoſe who wiſh to ſee ants of a gigantic appearance, may inſpect the figure given of one by Gundelius Ab Ach, who flattered himſelf that, in 1687, he had invented a microſcope that magnified twice as much as any ever before conſtructed. The ſame author has given the figure of a winged ant of the dimenſions of eleven inches.

We may conſider ourſelves happy, that among the ſmall number of ſpecies of this inſect known in France, which Mr. Geoffroy makes to be only ſix, there are none of thoſe voracious and deſtructive kinds ſo troubleſome in the burning climates of Africa, in Egypt, and in South America. A ſwarm of ants which have lodged in a hollow tree, iſſue from it on its being in the leaſt ſhaken, and, like a ſhower of fire, fall on the unhappy perſon expoſed to their fury. One of our moſt learned naturaliſts, going along the banks of the Niger, found himſelf inveſted by a ſort of red ants which lodge in the icaco tree. The punctures they made were ſo venomous, ſays he, that my face and hands were covered with bliſters ſimilar to thoſe ariſing from burning, the pain of which could be allayed by nothing but a heavy rain, which took place in the evening. The ſame traveller was peſtered in the iſle of Gorée by another kind of white ants (*termites*) which gnaw and deſtroy every thing that comes in their way.

Botaniſts long ago obſerved, that when the flowers of ſuccory were thrown into an ant's neſt, their blue colour was changed into red, which is, no doubt, common to the greater part of blue flowers. The phenomenon muſt at firſt have excited ſome ſurpriſe, and it was explained, no doubt, according to the phyſical knowlege of the period; but it was afterward diſcovered that this change of colour was owing to the acid liquor which the ants had ſhed upon it. This acid ſpirit was careſully examined by ſeveral experiments, an account of which was publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1670. M. Tiſcher appears to have been the firſt who aſcertained the nature of this acid, and this diſcovery muſt have appeared the more aſtoniſhing, as it was known that animals in general furniſhed alkali and an urinous ſpirit.

After this, chemiſts haſtened to analiſe ants and the vapours exhaled from them. Homberg extracted from them, by diſtillation, abundance of acid, and ſhowed it to the Academy of Sciences in 1712. Margraf ſoon obtained the ſame acid; but the learned Pruſſian chemiſt conſidered this acid only in regard to its relation and combinations with other chemical ſubſtances, and the ſolutions it is capable of effecting. This acid has a great reſemblance to that of radical vinegar, though it does not reſemble it in every thing: Neuman firſt perceived an odorous eſſential oil, of a peculiar ſmell, which, however, occaſions no burning ſenſation on the tongue. Margraf obtained the ſame ſubtile oil, and another fat oil ſimilar to that of vegetables. M. Thouvenel drew from ants both theſe oils, and a particular extract; a reſult of the moſt complete analyſis that ever had been made of theſe inſects.

The late M. Roux, the editor of

the Journal de Medicine, paid attention alſo to this object, and by his curious experiments brought to light ſome facts very little known. For example, if an ant-hill be opened, and a living frog be expoſed in it, the animal will die in leſs than four or five minutes, though it has not been bit by the ants. M. Roux, being employed in collecting ants to fill a bottle, perceived in the evening that his fingers were ſomewhat hot, that they ſwelled and became red; next day the epidermis ſeparated from the ſkin as if he had applied a veſicatory, and his fingers became entirely peeled. It appears alſo, by M. Roux's experiments, that the acid vapour of ants is capable of ſuffocating them when they are ſhut up in a bottle. This may ſupply ſome hints for ſtifling their deſtructive colonies by carefully cloſing up the apertures of ant-hills and heaping earth above them. M. Roux mentions alſo an obſervation ſimilar to his own, which was communicated by baron D'Holbach; he made at the ſame time ſome reflections on the nature of the poiſon of ants, reſpecting which he would not venture to give a deciſive opinion. This prudent modeſty in an able chemiſt may ſerve as a leſſon.

Meſſrs. Ardwiſſon and Oerhne have alſo made a number of curious experiments on this acid, which they conſider as a peculiar kind. It has been admitted into the new chemiſtry under the name of the *formicine*: it is ſtronger than the vitriolic acid *, ſerves for different combinations, and an ether may be obtained from it. M. Thouvenel, who prepared from it the formiate of potaſh, experienced the ſame effects from the volatile acid of ants as M. Roux; for, after having collected ſome of theſe inſects, large veſicles full of ſerous liquor were formed at the ends of his fingers. This learned chemiſt made many experiments to aſcertain the nature of the acid of ants, and they all convinced him that it differs from the mineral acids as well as from fermented vegetable acid, and that it has every chemical relation to the microcoſmic acid, &c.

M. Cadet junior, and other chemiſts, found that the volatile alkali deſtroys ants and neutraliſes their acid. This, therefore, may afford the means of being preſerved from it, or of checking its action on the ſkin. Olive oil produces the ſame effect.

Medicine might perhaps derive more advantage than it has hitherto done from the volatile ſpirit and oil of ants. A bath of ants has been preſcribed in caſes of the palſy. The water or ſpirit of magnanimity, and other pharmaceutic compoſitions, are prepared from ants and their products. They might certainly be employed in veſicatories.

To the above obſervations I ſhall add the following fact, recorded in the Ephemerides of the curious of Nature for the year 1688, which will prove the efficacy of ants as a revulſive remedy:—A fuller, who had been long tormented with a pain in his head, and tired of taking medicines without receiving any benefit from them, reſolved to diſcontinue them, and to bear his ſufferings with patience. One day, however, while collecting ants, his hands were excoriated by the acrid liquor of theſe inſects, and he was immediately freed from the pain in his head, which never afterward returned.

* The author, no doubt, means that it will decompoſe ſome of the vitriolic ſalts: in this ſenſe many vegetable acids are ſtronger than the vitriolic.—EDIT.

Account of the CRIMINAL LAWS *and* PRISONS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[From Travels in North America, by the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt.]

SINCE the year 1793, no crime but wilful murder is puniſhed with death. Other crimes are puniſhed with impriſonment, for more or leſs time, and with circumſtances of greater or leſs ſeverity, according to the nature of the offence; the governor in all caſes having the prerogative to mitigate the puniſhment; for although it has appeared to the wiſe legiſlators of this ſtate, that the certainty with which puniſhment follows crimes will greatly diminiſh them, the hope of obtaining pardon by ſubſequent good conduct has no leſs appeared to them a motive of ſubſtantial reform in criminals. They very properly thought that all puniſhment ſhould have the amendment of the offender for its object, and ought even to furniſh him with the means of reform; and this valuable maxim is the baſis of the policy of the priſons in Philadelphia.

The adminiſtrators have added this truly wiſe principle; that the impriſonment of a criminal being a reparation to ſociety, it ought as little as poſſible to be a burden on its finances.

They have propoſed, therefore, the following objects in their regulations:

1ſt. That the economy of the priſons ſhould, as much as poſſible, tend to detach the priſoners from their former habits, and lead them to reflections on their condition, and conſequently to amendment.

2d. That all arbitrary proceedings, and cruelty, and injuſtice in the jailors, ſhould be carefully excluded, ſince they diſpoſe the mind of the priſoner to malice and revenge, inſtead of begetting ſentiments of contrition.

3d. That the priſoner ſhould be conſtantly employed in ſome profitable labour, to wean him from habits of idleneſs, to defray the expences of the priſon, and to provide ſome reſource for the time when he returns again to ſociety.

The convicts in the priſons are divided into two claſſes; the firſt are ſuch as are convicted of crimes formerly puniſhed with death, and their ſentence always includes *ſolitary confinement* for part of the time of their impriſonment. The quantity of ſolitary confinement is at the diſcretion of the judge, within theſe bounds—that it ſhall not exceed half of the time of the impriſonment, nor be leſs than the twelfth part. The other claſs of convicts are ſuch as are ſentenced for inferior offences; and who are not conſequently condemned to *ſolitary confinement*.

The cells for ſolitary confinement are eight feet by ſix, and nine in height. They are always on the firſt or ſecond floor of the priſon, are vaulted, and detached from the reſt of the building. They are warmed by a ſtove which ſtands in the corridor facing the cells. The convict, ſhut in by two doors of iron and grated, receives the benefit of the fire without being able to convert it to miſchievous purpoſes. The cell is lighted by the doors leading to the corridor, and more immediately by a window. It has a water-cloſet, through which freſh water can be always turned at the pleaſure of the priſoner. No precaution for cleanlineſs or health is forgotten. The cells, as well as every part of the priſon, is white-waſhed twice a year. The priſoner ſleeps on a mattraſs, and is well furniſhed with covering.

Thus delivered over to ſolitude, and the bitterneſs of reflection and remorſe, the convict has no communication with human beings; except that once a day the turnkey brings him a coarſe pudding made of Indian wheat.

It is not till after the convict has paſſed ſome time in this ſecluſion from ſociety that he obtains permiſſion to read, or to be furniſhed with ſuch employment as his ſtrict confinement will admit of.

The convict never quits his cell

during the term for which he is condemned to ſolitary confinement, not even to walk in the corridor, except in the caſe of ſickneſs.

It is left to the inſpectors of the priſons to ſay in what part of the whole term of the imprisonment the time of the ſolitary confinement ſhall take place; provided the priſoner actually ſuffers the quantity of ſolitary confinement named in the ſentence. It is uſually inflicted when the convict enters the priſon; becauſe the ſevereſt part of the ſentence ought in juſtice, as quickly as poſſible, to follow the crime; becauſe the rigour of this ſeclusion would be unjuſtly increaſed if the priſoner had already enjoyed the common liberty of the priſon; becauſe the ſeclusion from ſociety is deſigned to lead the priſoner to reflection on the crimes whoſe puniſhment falls ſo heavily on him; and, becauſe the ſudden and abſolute change of food affects the temperament of the priſoner and inclines him to the diſpoſition that precedes repentance.

The inſpectors of the priſons place great confidence in the abſtinence they impoſe on the convict condemned to ſolitary confinement; regarding it as the ſureſt means of his amendment, by the change it effects in his ideas and temper. This notion ſeems to have influenced the founders of ſuch religions as enjoin faſts and abſtinence; and he who reflects on the power of our organs over the qualities of our mind will not fail to applaud the inſpectors of the priſons in Philadelphia for the ſagacity of their ſyſtem.

A convict who is not ſentenced to ſolitary confinement is, on his entrance into the priſon, put into a common room with others. His clothes are taken off, and in ſome caſes burnt; and a dreſs common to all the priſoners given to him. He is inſtructed in the regulations of the priſon, and examined reſpecting the ſpecies of labour he is capable of purſuing.

The civil officer who conducts the convict to priſon, delivers to the inſpectors a paper containing an account of his offence; the circumſtances by which it is heightened or extenuated; the facts that appeared on his trial; the crimes of which he has in any former time been accuſed; in a word, the entire character and hiſtory of the man as far as it can be gathered. The document is tranſmitted by the court that pronounced the ſentence; and enables the inſpectors to form an opinion of the priſoner, and to conduct themſelves toward him as the caſe requires.

The labour allotted to priſoners is proportioned to their ſtrength, and proficiency in the employment. In the priſons there are looms; carpenters' benches; and ſhops fitted up for ſhoe-makers and taylors. Convicts that cannot avail themſelves of any of theſe, are employed in ſawing, or poliſhing marble; preparing the cedar for pencils; grinding plaſter of Paris; combing wool; or beating hemp. The inſpectors have lately added a manufacture of nails, which employs a great many hands, and produces a large profit to the priſon. Convicts that are unable to endure hard labour, and are little expert at any thing, are employed in ſorting wool, horſe-hair, and flax.

The bargain for the labour of the priſoners is made between the jailor and the tradeſmen of the city, in the preſence of the convict. Out of his earnings, the convict pays for his board, his portion of the common expences of the houſe, and the uſe and wear of his tools; the rate of payment for theſe things, being neceſſarily governed by circumſtances, is fixed by the inſpectors four times in every year; it is at preſent fifteen-pence per day, and an old man, who can do nothing but pick hemp, is able to gain one-and-twenty or two-and twenty-pence per day. There are convicts who earn more than a dollar per day.

Beſide the money which the convict pays to the priſon from his earnings, the law compel him to reimburſe the ſtate the expences of his trial, and

to pay a fine which is always part of the ſentence. The fine includes a ſum to be paid into the treaſury of the ſtate; and in caſe of theft, a ſum ſufficient to pay for the ſtolen property. The money to be paid into the treaſury is frequently remitted, but never the expences of the trial, nor the reſtitution of the ſtolen property. The county advances the money for the expences of the trial; and is repaid from the labour of the convict, if his family or friends do not pay it for him.

The women are employed in ſpinning, ſewing, combing wool, and waſhing for the priſon. They pay ſeven-pence per day for their board; and they can earn more than that if they are induſtrious. As their labour is not ſo hard as that of the men their food is leſs expenſive.

The jailor does not here, as is too frequently the practice in other places, levy contributions on misfortune and miſery. Nothing is demanded on the priſoner's entrance into priſon, or on his quitting it; nothing for particular indulgences to the individual.

The ſmallneſs of the ſalary of certain ſituations in Europe ſeems to authoriſe thoſe who fill them in the exactions by which they increaſe their revenue; and it is difficult for perſons of higher rank, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend their conduct, to make rigid enquiries where they know the ſubaltern has not the ſalary to provide the neceſſaries of life.

The rapacious exactions to which I allude, are exerciſed by perſons of the vileſt condition in ſociety; and they are often levied as an indemnity for the contempt and hatred which thoſe perſons encounter.

But here, where no priſoner is ever put in irons; where blows and even ill language is ſtrictly forbidden to all perſons who approach them; where the whole economy of the priſon tends to make it a ſcene of reform; the office of jailor never wounds the delicacy of the moſt honourable characters. The ſalaries are very ſufficient, even of the under jailors; the daily viſits of the inſpectors are a complete check upon the jailors, and not only excludes all exaction, but produces conſtant evidence that none can exiſt in the priſons.

Every priſoner has a ſmall book in which are entered the bargains made in his preſence for his labour, and the amount of the produce; and againſt this, his debts for the expences of his trial, the fine to which he is condemned, the ſum to be paid for the uſe and deſtruction of his tools, his clothes, and his board; and the account is audited and paſſed every three months in the preſence of the inſpectors. A copy of the account is entered in a general regiſter; and is alſo paſſed every three months.

The produce of the labour is paid into the treaſury of the county, which thus becomes the banker of the priſoner, to prevent the ſuſpicions that would ariſe if the jailor held the money in his hands. The jailor, in fact, is no more than the agent between the convict and his employer; and the price of labour in the priſon is the ſame as out of doors; and the inſpectors take care that no fraud is practiſed upon the convicts.

The jailor purchaſes the proviſions in the preſence of the inſpectors. A certain quantity is allowed to each priſoner, and is weighed out before the cook, who is himſelf a convict, and is paid by his fellow priſoners for his labour.

To theſe precautions of inceſſant inſpection, and of the ample ſalary of the jailors, which removes the temptation to fraud on their part, is joined the powerful controul of public opinion. The humanity and inflexible probity of the inſpectors is ſo manifeſt, their deſire of the welfare of the convicts is ſo unequivocal, and their care that no injuſtice be done them ſo conſtant, that to rob them would appear in the public eye a more deteſtable crime than any other ſpecies of robbery.

The rooms in which the priſoners

ſleep are on the firſt floor; each room contains ten or twelve bedſteads, furniſhed with mattraſſes, ſheets, and a ſufficiency of covering; and every priſoner has a bed to himſelf. Each room is well aired and well lighted. The priſoners quit their chambers at day-break, and do not return till the hour of going to bed. They are then ſhut up without light. When the weather is ſevere, a little fire is allowed them; the whole of the building being vaulted, there is no danger of their burning it down; and if they ſhould be tempted to ſet fire to their beds, they would do no more than ſubject themſelves to periſh, and if they eſcaped would be obliged to pay for the miſchief done.

Every morning, before the convicts go to work, they are obliged to waſh their hands and face. In ſummer they bathe twice a month, in a bath made for that uſe in the middle of the court. They are regularly ſhaved twice a week; and the barber, who is alſo a convict, is paid out of the fifteen-pence per day deducted out of each priſoner's labour. Their linen is changed twice a week.

All heavy work is done in the courts; and light trades are followed in rooms on the ſame floor with their chambers, but in a ſeparate part of the building. They are not ſhut in while they work; but each is under the ſuperintendance of the reſt. There are ſeldom more than five or ſix in one of theſe ſhops.

The under jailors, of whom there are four to each priſon, are obliged to be continually in the courts, chambers, or corridors; in fine, among the priſoners.

All converſation is prohibited the priſoners, beyond what neceſſarily ariſes in the purſuit of their occupations. They are forbidden to reproach each other with their crimes, or even to ſpeak of the cauſe of their impriſonment. The ſame ſilence is impoſed upon them at table. Their breakfaſt and ſupper is a pudding of flour made from Indian corn, with which they eat treacle. At dinner, each is ſerved with half a pound of meat, half a pound of bread, and vegetables. Their drink is always water. Never, on any pretence, are they permitted to taſte fermented liquors, not even ſmall beer. All ſuch liquors are prohibited; and the prohibition is religiouſly obſerved. The excitement produced by fermented liquors is momentary, and deceitful; and as it would heat the juices of the convict, would conſequently interfere with the ſyſtem of temperance through which it is intended to effect a change in his diſpoſition. The healthy vigour which is neceſſary for him, will be derived from the ſubſtantial but moderate food that is given him. Peals of laughter, ſongs, and ſhouts, are prohibited; not only as they would be inconvenient and diſagreeable in the priſon, but becauſe they diſturb the tranquillity which is to be cultivated and increaſed in the priſoner's temper.

When a convict violate a regulation of the priſon, he is admoniſhed for the firſt offence by the inſpector, the jailor, or the under jailor. If he repeats his offence, he is ſent into ſolitary confinement. This is a puniſhment which the jailor may himſelf inflict; but in every ſuch caſe he is obliged inſtantly to ſend an account of it to the inſpector.

When a convict is idle, and will not work, he is ſent into ſolitary confinement; and this puniſhment is the greater, becauſe he muſt redeem the time he has loſt when he returns to labour, as the expences of the houſe are charged againſt him even for the time of his ſolitary confinement.

The four under jailors are all the night on duty; two of whom are in the room ſet a part for the inſpectors, and the other two walk continually in the corridors. When there is any extraordinary noiſe, they waken the jailor, with whom they proceed to the chamber whence the noiſe comes, and conduct the offenders to the ſolitary cells. Such caſes are very rare. It perhaps does not happen four times a

year that a priſoner is puniſhed; and no other puniſhment is inflicted in the priſon but ſolitary confinement.

The jailors and under-jailors are not permitted to have either arms or dogs. They are even forbidden to carry a ſmall ſtick, leaſt in a moment of anger they ſhould ſtrike a priſoner, and the tranquillity ſo much cultivated, and from which ſo much is expected, be diſturbed. An under jailor who is found drunk, or who treats a priſoner a ſecond time with unprovoked rigour, is immediately diſcharged.

The inſpectors take occaſion to converſe with the priſoners; they endeavour to become acquainted with them; they give them advice and conſolation, and labour to reconcile them to their own conſciences. Theſe converſations are not too frequent, leſt they ſhould produce the leſs effect. The appearance of the priſoners is generally calm and ſerious; it has nothing of that hard inſolence, or the malignant ſcowl, or the mean ſervility, that we find in the priſoners of Europe. A priſoner here is at once reſerved and reſpectful.

The female convicts are in a wing ſeparated from the dwelling of the men. They are ſuffered to mingle with women that are priſoners for debt—an indulgence that is never granted the men. It is ſuppoſed that the example of women of a better order will tend to correct the manners of the depraved; and this is true; for in that ſex modeſty and an honeſt ſhame have always an influence which men, when they are once perverted, do not feel.

Waſhing is the only labour carried on in the court belonging to the women, of which they otherwiſe make uſe at their pleaſure. The number of female convicts ſeldom exceeds five or ſix. Silence is leſs rigidly exacted from them; and they are not ſo ſtrictly guarded as the men. One of them cooks for the reſt; and they wait on each other in ſickneſs; but ſickneſs is rare among them.

The new economy introduced into the priſons has made a material change relative to diſeaſes. Formerly there were from two hundred and ſixty to three hundred and twenty patients, afflicted with the itch, in one quarter; and in the ſame interval, under the new ſyſtem, they do not amount to forty. This aſtoniſhing difference is ſolely to be attributed to the change of economy. Formerly the licence that reigned in the priſons was the conſtant occaſions of filthineſs, drunkenneſs, quarrels, and diſguſting diſeaſes. At preſent there are no patients in the priſons, but ſome afflicted with the rheumatiſm, or the effect of accidents. In the four laſt years, only two priſoners have died, and they died of the ſmallpox.

If the diſorder is not contagious, the patient is attended in his chamber; but if contagion is apprehended, he is put in a room by himſelf.

Every Sunday morning the priſoners attend a ſermon, preached by a miniſter, whoſe zeal leads him to the priſon; nor is it inquired to what ſect he belongs. Liberty of conſcience is as unreſtricted in the priſons as it is throughout Pennſylvania. Yet as the inhabitants of the ſtate are almoſt all of them Chriſtians, a chapter is read to the priſoners from the bible. The ſermons in general turn more on morality than doctrinal points, and are applicable to the ſituation of the convicts. All the priſoners, of every kind and both ſexes, attend the ſervice, excepting thoſe who are condemned to ſolitary confinement. In the evening there is another ſermon; and pious books are given to thoſe who requeſt it.

The ſuperintendance of the adminiſtration of the priſon is committed to twelve inſpectors. Six of theſe are replaced by a new election every ſix months, and the election is made by the inſpectors themſelves. The elections are thus frequent, that the duty, which is very painful in its nature, may not fall too heavily on individuals. But an inſpector may be

continued in office beyond his term, with his own conſent.

The inſpectors meet every week; and two of them, who have the additional title of *viſitors*, are obliged at leaſt to make two viſits in eight days to the priſons. There is ſcarcely a day paſſes in which they do not make their viſit; and frequently ſome who are not on that duty do the ſame. The inſpectors are for the moſt part Quakers; and it is not to be forgotten, that it is to the ſociety of Quakers that the public is indebted for the eſtabliſhment, protection, and ſucceſs of the new ſyſtem.

To one of theſe people, whoſe name is Caleb Lownes, is to be given the largeſt ſhare of the honour of this great reform. The opinions of Beccaria and Howard eaſily took root in his humane heart. It was he who animated his brethren with zeal for the enlightened ſyſtem of theſe great men; it was he who exhorted a change in the priſons—who propoſed to ſubſtitute humanity, joined to firmneſs, for fetters and ſtripes—who ſuffered himſelf to be treated as a wild viſionary, without being turned aſide from his purſuit, perfectly confiding in the ſucceſs of his labour. It was he whoſe unwearied zeal gained over to his cauſe whoever was neceſſary to its protection; who obtained from the legiſlature thoſe laws, I will not only ſay that humanity claimed, but that juſtice and an enlarged policy demanded. In a word, it is he who conſents at every election to be an inſpector, and is indeed the principal agent of that great work of reaſon and humanity. May God ſhower his bleſſings on the head of this benefactor of the human race!

The judges at firſt oppoſed this reform; except one among them, who, younger than the reſt, and deſpairing leſs of the human character, embraced the reform with ardour. He aſſociated himſelf to the labours of Caleb Lownes, aiding him with the advice of a man verſed in juriſprudence; and, having ſhared the difficulties, he deſerved to ſhare in the glories of the undertaking. The name of this judge was William Bradford. He was at that time the attorney-general of Pennſylvania, and was afterward the attorney-general of the United States. He died lately, honoured with the univerſal eſteem and love of his fellow-citizens.

This is an homage which I render the more readily to his memory, as it includes no cenſure on the other judges. While they withheld their ſanction from the reform, they were influenced by doubts of its efficacy; and they were prompt in aiding the plan when they were convinced of their miſtake; nor were they to be deterred by the opinion they had previouſly given;—a conduct that will not be thought little of, by thoſe who have had occaſion to contemplate the operations of ſelf-love.

The priſons, under the new regulations, are ſubject to the ſuperintendance of the mayor of Philadelphia, and judges appointed for that purpoſe. They form a committee, whoſe duty it is to viſit the priſons once in every quarter. The ſame duty is impoſed upon the governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the judges of the ſeveral ſuperior courts, and the grand juries.

The numerous viſits are ordained by the legiſlature, to enſure the ſucceſs of this humane plan, by watching over the interior economy of the priſons, if it were even poſſible for the zeal of the inſpectors to relax. They have proved, however, a recompence for the trouble they have occaſioned; they demonſtrated the value of the new ſyſtem; and induced the friends of humanity to overcome the obſtacles, that in every country are thrown in the way of men who devote themſelves to the overthrowing of abuſes.

The inſpectors have the right to preſent petitions to the governor, for the pardon of criminals; which they never fail to uſe, when they are convinced of the amendment of the con-

vict, and of his having acquired a capital by his labour, or of having means of ſubſiſtence among his friends.

The governor of Pennſylvania never refuſes a pardon, on the petition of the inſpectors; even a murderer may hope to obtain it, although, in that caſe, it is never granted, unleſs the petition is ſigned by the relations and friends of the perſon murdered. The inſpectors ſeldom preſent petitions in behalf of convicts of that claſs; they even uſe their prerogative with moderation for all others; but every priſoner knows that it may be employed for him, and his heart, warmed by hope, feels an intereſt in his becoming a better man. Who that is without hope, and without fear, was ever happily influenced in his conduct?

When priſoners are diſcharged, they receive the amount of the ſavings of their labour in money, if the inſpectors are perſuaded that they will make a good uſe of it, or in clothes, when the inſpectors have not that confidence. Sometimes convicts diſpoſe of the ſavings of their labour, while they are ſtill in priſon, in the maintaining their families. Such is the admirable effects of the new ſyſtem, that of a hundred convicts diſcharged, either in conſequence of pardons, or at the expiration of the term of their ſentence, there are not two committed for new crimes; under the ancient ſyſtem, the priſons were filled with old and known offenders, who, like the criminals in Europe, left their priſons every time with newly acquired vices, and availed themſelves of their liberty only to commit new depredations, and were again led back to priſon, till they terminated their wretched lives on the ſcaffold.

THE SAVAGE OF AVEYRON.

A VERY extraordinary boy has been found in the woods of Aveyron. He arrived at Paris a ſhort time ago, and is entruſted to the care of the ingenious abbé Sicard, the maſter of the Deaf and Dumb School. The boy is ſaid never to have uttered yet an articulate ſound, nor even to expreſs his moſt urgent wants. He makes a noiſe like a ſcream, and has ſome manual and phyſiognomical geſtures; and what is aſtoniſhing is, that though he ſpent a month in the hoſpital of St. Afrique, where he was treated as a beggar taken upon the highway, and no obſervations made upon ſo ſingular a being, yet he has not made one ſtep toward civilization, and is juſt as far removed from the manners and habits of ſocial life as when he was firſt diſcovered in the woods. His form is good, his figure agreeable; he is above twelve years of age; he wears a large girdle, and is without ſhoes and ſtockings. He ſits uſually upon the ground, and ſleeps upon it, and it is only through affection for his keeper, whom he appears to love, that he will ſometimes ſit on a chair or ſleep in a bed. The food he prefers is raw potatoes, which he devours with greedineſs; he is alſo very fond of nuts; meat is diſagreeable to him, though he has been prevailed upon to take the wing of a fowl. White bread he will eat, but brown bread he deteſts. He appears to be ſometimes affected at the care taken of him, and puts out his hand to thoſe who careſs him; but nothing can conſole him for the loſs of his ancient freedom and his firſt mode of living. He is always anxious to run away. The greateſt noiſe is made in his ears, but he does not appear to hear it; yet the ſlighteſt noiſe made in opening a door ſeems to awake in him his habitual thoughts and his conſtant wiſhes, and he turns round as if to get away.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, July.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
1	7	30,37	54	59	44	4	ENE 1	. fine
	2	30,35	65	62	39	1	NE 1	. wind N
2	7	30,29	57	62	43	3	W 1	. hazy
	2	30,25	70,5	65,5	39	2	W 1	hazy. cloudy. little wet: little rain
3	7	30,12	58	62	43	h	WSW 1	. chiefly fine
	2	30,10	68	65,5	40	4	W 1	. fine
4	7	30,19	59	63	44	1	WNW 1	
	2	30,18	68	65,5	41	1	SW 2	
5	7	30,16	56	62	44	1	W 1	. cloudy
	2	30,15	64,5	64,5	40	5	W 2	. little wet. fine eve
6	7	30,16	60	62,5	44	4	SW 2	. fine
F	2	30,16	72	68,5	40	3	SW 2	. clear night
7	7	30,15	59	62,5	45	1	SW 2	: cloudy
	2	30,15	72,5	66,5	40	5	SW 3	. lefs cloudy. cloudy night and little wet
8	7	30,19	64,5	65,5	46	5	SW 2	. chiefly fine
	2	30,20	72,5	68,5	44	3	SW 3	. lefs wind. cloudy night
9	7	30,18	67	65	48	3	WSW 2	
	2	30,20	73	68,5	38	3	W 3	. lefs wind. cloudy night
10	7	30,30	57,5	63,5	43	2	W 1	
	2	30,36	68,5	65,5	37	3	NNW 1	. cloudlefs night
11	7	30,36	58	62	42	1	NW 1	hazy. wind sw
	2	30,30	71,5	66,5	36	1	C 2	. wind sw and more cloudy
12	7	30,26	63	66	45	4	W 1	. fine
	2	30,26	74	69	37	1	W 1	hazy
13	7	30,34	56,5	66,5	35	1	NW 1	. more cloudy
	2	30,34	65,5	65	39	4	NNW 1	. lefs cloudy at times
14	7	30,34	57,5	62	46	5	NNW 1	. little wet
	2	30,36	64	64,5	41	5	SE 1	: fine
15	7	30,39	58	61	44	1	SE 1	hazy
	2	30,39	70	64,5	38	2	ESE 1	. cloudy. fine night
16	7	30,39	58	62	43	h	ESE 0	. very thick upward. fine
	2	30,37	74,5	67	40	2	WNW 1	. cloudy. cloudlefs night
17	7	30,37	62,5	65,5	45	5	NNW 1	. chiefly fine
	2	30,39	74,5	70	43	3	NNW 1	. clear night
18	7	30,42	61,5	65	45	4	NNW 1	. fine
	2	30,42	74	69,5	41	2	NNW 1	: cloudy
19	7	30,42	60,5	64	44	5	NE 1	. lefs cloudy
	2	30,38	72	68	40	3	NNE 1	hazy. cloudlefs night
20	7	30,32	58	64,5	43	5	NNW 1	. lefs cloudy
	2	30,31	69	67	40	4	NNW 1	. fine. cloudlefs night
21	7	30,31	57,5	62	45	h	NNW 0	not cloudy
N	2	30,26	71	66,5	40	3	W 1	hazy
22	7	30,22	61,5	64,5	44	3	WNW 1	hazy
	2	30,28	71	69	40	4	N 1	hazy. fine night
23	7	30,40	63	66,5	44	2	N 1	: cloudy
	2	30,44	77,5	78,5	40	5	N 1	. fine. clear night
24	7	30,50	67	69	45	0	NE 1	hazy
	2	30,52	78	73	39	2	NNE 1	. clear night
25	7	30,56	61	65,5	46	0	ENE 1	hazy
	2	30,56	76,5	71	41	0	E 2	: cloudy
26	7	30,52	61	66	45	5	E 1	. fine
	2	30,49	72	68,5	46	2	ENE 1	. clear night: cloudy
27	7	30,38	59	64		5	E 1	: fine
	2	30,30	67	66,5		3	E 1	hazy. clear night: cloudy
28	7	30,30	56	61,5		h	E 0	
	2	30,30	66	65,5		h	E 0	little wet. wind NNE. little wet at times
29	7	30,31	58	61		h	NNE 1	. fine. cloudy
	2	30,31	68	66,5		5	N 1	. fine. clear night
30	7	30,34	61	66		2	N 1	hazy
	2	30,34	75,5	69		2	N 1	. wind E. cloudlefs night
31	7	30,34	62	66		h	E 0	not cloudy. brighter
	2	30,34	75,5	70,5		2	E 0	hazy. cloudlefs night

REMARKS *on the State of the* AIR, VEGETATION, *&c. in* July.

7. WHITE lily begins to flower.—16. Lavender begins to flower. Rye cut.—25. Sunflower opens.—30. Common heath flowers.—This month is remarkable for the great weight, heat, and dryneſs of the atmoſphere. The barometer was never lower than 30,10 inches; and it is the only complete month ever obſerved of that inſtrument being conſtantly above 30 inches: the mean height is 30,32 inches, which is, 19 higher than its greateſt height was in April laſt. The range of the thermometer was 54 to 78, giving 65,4 the mean heat, which makes it the hotteſt July for at leaſt ſeventeen years paſt, excepting that in 1793, which produced a mean of 67, and was the hotteſt month in all that period. The range of the whalebone hygrometer was 35 to 48, yielding 42 the mean, and much the leaſt moiſture ever obſerved ſince 1793, when that inſtrument began to be uſed: a little wet fell at times, but barely more in the whole than would completely wet the ſurface of the flags in the ſtreet.

Rain, none meaſurable.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* DISEASES *in* July.

SMALLPOX became much more frequent and malignant, and a greater mortality from this diſeaſe took place than in any month ſince January 1799; it was moſt prevalent in the families of the poor. Among the ſame claſs *Typhus* fever was alſo very prevalent; but the mortality was not ſo conſiderable as the uſual proportion; for by ſupporting the ſtrength, and the liberal uſe of porter and wine, after proper evacuations, the greateſt part ſoon recovered. Complaints of the ſtomach and bowels ſtill continued; but, on the whole, were very mild. Meaſles was leſs frequent; and at the end of the month ſcarlet fever began to appear, but in its moſt favorable ſtate.—The burials from the 1ſt to the 28th, were 1435.

EXTRACTS *from* LYSON'S *Account of ſome Pariſhes of* Middleſex.

In our former Volumes, we preſented our Readers with various Extracts from Mr. Lyſon's *Hiſtory of the Environs of* London. *The Encouragement that Work met with, has induced the learned Author to publiſh another Volume, including thoſe Pariſhes in the County of* Middleſex, *which are not deſcribed in the former.—From this Volume, we have ſelected the following curious Articles.*

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS AT HAMPTON-COURT PALACE.

AFTER cardinal Wolſey became poſſeſſed of the leaſe of the manor of Hampton, 'he beſtowed (ſays Stow) great coſt of building upon it, converting the manſion-houſe into ſo ſtately a palace, that it is ſaid to have excited much envy; to avoid which, in the year 1526, he gave it to the king, who, in recompence thereof, licenſed him to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleaſure; and ſo he lay there at certain times.' It appears that cardinal Wolſey after this occaſionally inhabited Hampton-court (as keeper perhaps of the king's palace) for in 1527, when ſome French ambaſſadors were in England, the king, willing that they ſhould be treated with the greateſt reſpect, ſent them to be entertained by cardinal Wolſey at Hampton-court. The following

account * of the entertainment will give the reader an idea of the magnificence of that prelate's eſtabliſhment: 'Then was there made great preparation of all things for this great aſſembly at Hampton-court; the cardinall called before him his principal officers, as ſteward, treaſurer, controller, and clerk of his kitchen, to whom he declared his mind touching the entertainment of the Frenchmen at Hampton-court, commanding them neither to ſpare for any coſt, expence, or travayle, to make ſuch a triumphant banquet as they might not only wonder at it here, but alſo make a glorious report of it in their country, to the great honour of the king and his realm; to accompliſh his commandment they ſent out caters, purveiors, and divers other perſons, my lord's friends, to make preparation; alſo they ſent for all the expert cookes and connying perſons in the art of cookerie which were within London or elſewhere, that might begotten to beautify this noble feaſt; the purveiors provided, and my lord's friends ſent in ſuch proviſion as one would wonder to have ſeen. The cookes wrought both day and night with ſuttleties and many crafty devices, where lacked neither gold, ſilver, nor other coſtly thing meet for their purpoſe: the yeomen and groomes of the wardrobe were buſied in hanging of the chambers, and furniſhing the ſame with beds of ſilk and other furniture in every degree: then my lord cardinall ſent me (Mr. Cavendiſh) being his gentleman uſher, with two other of my fellows thither, to foreſee all thing touching our rooms to be nobly garnyſhed: accordingly our pains were not ſmall nor light, but daily travelling up and down from chamber to chambers—then wrought the carpenters, joiners, maſons, and all other artificers neceſſary to be had to glorify this noble feaſt. There was carriage and recarriage of plate, ſtuff, and other rich implements, ſo that there was nothing lacking that could be imagined or deviſed for the purpoſe. There was alſo provided two hundred and eighty beds furniſhed with all manner of furniture to them belonging, too long particularly to be rehearſed, but all wiſe men do ſufficiently know what belongeth to the furniture thereof, and that is ſufficient at this time to be ſaid.

'The day was come to the Frenchmen aſſigned, and they ready aſſembled before the hour of their appointment, wherefore the officers cauſed them to ride to Hanworth, a place and parke of the kinges, within three miles, there to hunt and ſpend the day untill night, at which time they returned againe to Hampton-court, and every of them was conveyed to their ſeverall chambers, having in them great fires, and wine to their comfort and relief, remaining there untill their ſupper was ready. The chambers where they ſupped and banquetted were ordered in this ſort: firſt the great wayting chamber was hanged with rich arras, as all other were, and furniſhed with tall yeomen to ſerve. There were ſet tables round about the chamber, banquet-wiſe covered; a cupboord was there garniſhed with white plate, having alſo in the ſame chamber to give the more light, four great plates of ſilver ſet with great lights, and a great fire of wood and coales. The next chamber, being the chamber of preſence, was hanged with very rich arras, and a ſumptuous cloth of eſtate furniſhed with many goodly gentlemen to ſerve the tables, ordered in manner as the other chamber was, ſaving that the high table was removed beneath the cloth of eſtate toward the middeſt of the chamber covered. Then there was a cupboord, being as long as the chamber was in breadth, with ſix deſkes of height, garnyſhed with guilt plate, and the nethermoſt deſk was garnyſhed all with gold plate, having with lights one paire of candleſtickes

* Taken from a MS. copy of Cavendiſh's Life of Wolſey in the Britiſh Muſeum, (Harl. MSS. No. 428) much of which is omitted in the printed copies.

of ſilver and guilt, being curiouſly wrought, which coſt three hundred markes, and ſtanding upon the ſame, two lights of waxe burning as bigge as torches to ſet it forth. This cupboord was barred round about, that no man could come nigh it, for there was none of all this plate touched in this banquet, for there was ſufficient beſides. The plates that did hang on the walls to give light were of ſilver and guilt, having in them great pearchers of waxe burning, a great fire burning in the chimney, and all other things neceſſary for the furniture of ſo noble a feaſt. Now was all things in a readineſs, and ſupper tyme at hand, the principal officers cauſed the trumpetters to blow to warne to ſupper: the officers diſcreetly went and conducted theſe noblemen from their chambers into the chambers where they ſhould ſuppe, and cauſed them there to ſit downe, and that done their ſervice came up in ſuch abundance, both coſtly and full of ſuttleties, and with ſuch a pleaſant noyſe of inſtruments of muſicke, that the Frenchmen (as it ſeemed) were rapt into a heavenly paradiſe. You muſt underſtand that my lord cardinall was not yet comen thither, but they were merry and pleaſant with their fare and deviſed ſuttleties. Before the ſecond courſe my lord came in, booted and ſpurred, all ſodainely amongſt them, and bade them *proface* *; at whoſe coming there was great joy, with riſing every man from his place, whom my lord cauſed to ſit ſtill and keep their roomes, and being in his apparell as he rode, called for a chayre and ſat down in the middeſt of the high paradiſe, laughing and being as merry as ever I ſaw hym in all my lyfe. Anone came up the ſecond courſe, with ſo many diſhes, ſuttleties, and deviſes, above a hundred in number, which were of ſo goodly proportion and ſo coſtly, that I thinke the Frenchmen never ſaw the like, the wonder was no leſs than it was worthy indeed. There were caſtles with images, in the ſame Paul's church, for the quantity as well counterfeited as the painter ſhould have painted it on a cloth or wall. There were beaſts, birds, foules, and perſonages moſt lykely made and counterfeited, ſome fighting with ſwords, ſome with guns and croſs bows, ſome vaughting and leaping, ſome dauncing with ladies, ſome on horſes in complete harneſſe, juſting with long and ſharp ſpeares, with many more deviſes. Among all, one I noted was a cheſſe-boord, made of ſpiced plate, with men there of the ſame, and for the good proportion, and becauſe the Frenchmen be very cunning and expert in that play, my lord Cardinall gave the ſame to a gentleman of France, commanding there ſhould be made a goodly caſe for the preſervation thereof in all haſt, that he might convey the ſame ſafe into his countrey. Then tooke my lord a bole of golde filled with Ipocraſſe, and putting off his cap, ſaid, I drinke to the king, my ſovereigne lord, and next unto the king your maſter, and therewith did dryncke a good draught; and when he had done, he deſired the *graund maiſtre* to pledge him, cup and all, the which was well worth 500 markes, and ſo cauſed all the boords to pledge theſe two royal princes: then went the cups ſo merrily about, that many of the Frenchmen were feine to be led to their beds. Then roſe up my lord, and went into his privy chamber to pull off his bootes, and to ſhift him, and then went he to ſupper, and making a very ſhort ſupper, or rather a repaſt, returned into the chamber of preſence to the Frenchmen, uſing them ſo lovingly and familiarly, that they could not commend him too much; and whileſt they were in communication, and other paſtimes, all their liveries were ſerved to their chambers; every chamber had a baſon and an ewer of

* An obſolete French term of ſalutation, abridged from *Bon pren vous face, i. e.* Much good may it do you. See Cotgrave under the word *Prou*. The Italians had *Profaccia* from *Buon pro vi faccia*.

ſilver, a great liverey pot of ſilver, and ſome guilt; yea, and ſome chambers had two livery pots, with wine and beere, a boule, a goblet, and a pot of ſylver to drink in, both for their wine and beere; a ſilver candleſticke both white and plaine, having in it two ſizes, and a ſtaffe torche of waxe, a fine manchet, and a cheat loaf. Thus was every chamber furniſhed through the houſe; and yet the cupboords in the two banqueting chambers were not touched. Thus when it was more than time convenient, they were conveyed to their lodgings, where they reſted that night. In the morning, after they had heard maſs, they dined with the cardinall, and ſo departed to Windſor.

PHILIP AND MARY, &c.

PHILIP and Mary kept their Chriſtmas at Hampton-court with great ſolemnity in 1558. 'The great hall of the palace was illuminated with 1000 lamps curiouſly diſpoſed: the princeſs Eliſabeth ſupped at the ſame table with the king and queen next the cloth of ſtate, and after ſupper was ſerved with a perfumed napkin and plate of confects by the lord Paget; but ſhe retired to her ladies before the revels, maſkings, and diſguiſings began. On St. Stephen's day ſhe heard matins in the queen's cloſet, when ſhe was attired in a robe of white ſatin, ſtrung all over with large pearls. On the 29th of December, ſhe ſat with their majeſties and the nobility at a grand ſpectacle of juſting, when 200 ſpears were broken. Half of the combatants were accoutred in the Almaine, and half in the Spaniſh faſhion.' Queen Eliſabeth after ſhe came to the throne frequently reſided at Hampton-court. She kept her Chriſtmas there in 1572, and again in 1593 *.

COWAY STAKES.

ABOUT a furlong to the weſt of Walton bridge †, which connects this pariſh (Sheperton) with Walton, in Surry, are the celebrated Coway Stakes, ſuppoſed by ſome antiquaries to have been placed to oppoſe Ceſar's paſſage over the Thames. Dr. Owen and Mr. Daines Barrington are of opinion, that Ceſar never did croſs the river which we now call the Thames. They both argue that the river which he deſcribes does not at all reſemble the Thames, and that the ſhortneſs of his ſtay in this country rendered it impoſſible that he could have croſſed that river, and penetrated into Middleſex. Camden, Gale, and Stukeley contend, that he croſſed the Thames at Coway Stakes, and ſuppoſe that he reſted his troops at the great camp on St. George's Hill, near Chertſey. General Roy ſeems to incline to the ſame opinion; but ſuppoſing that the learned antiquaries above mentioned are wrong in reſpect to Ceſar's paſſage of the Thames, and that he *did* croſs it ſomewhere in this neighbourhood, the arguments againſt the Coway Stakes being thoſe which were placed to oppoſe his paſſage, ſeem to preponderate, and it appears much more probable that they are the remains of a fiſhing wear.

HENRY VIII OBLIGES LORD WINDSOR TO EXCHANGE THE MANOR OF STANWELL.

KING Henry VIII having been adviſed to diſpoſe of the monaſtic lands by gift, or exchange, to the principal

* Queen Eliſabeth's Progreſſes.

† Walton bridge was firſt built of wood, at the expence of Samuel Dicker, eſq. of Walton, purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed 20 Geo. II. It was finiſhed in 1750, under the direction of William Etheridge, the architect. The centre arch, 130 feet in breadth, was eſteemed a very remarkable piece of mechaniſm. In 1780, the bridge having become ruinous, Michael Dicker Sanders, eſq. in whom the property was then veſted, obtained an act of parliament to rebuild it, and an increaſe of tolls. The preſent bridge, which is of brick, conſiſts of four principal, and ſeveral ſmall arches, which extend on each ſide to a conſiderable extent to obviate the inconvenience of floods. Walton-bridge is now the property of Mr. Sanders.

nobility and gentry, thought fit to make an exchange of this ſort with Andrews lord Windſor. To this purpoſe he ſent a meſſage that he would dine with him at Stanwell, where a magnificent entertainment was accordingly provided. The king then informed him that he liked his place ſo well, that he was reſolved to have it, though not without a beneficial exchange. Lord Windſor made anſwer, that he hoped his highneſs was not in earneſt, ſince Stanwell had been the ſeat of his anceſtors for ſo many generations; the king with a ſtern countenance replied, that it muſt be, commanding him on his allegiance to repair to the attorney-general, and ſettle the buſineſs without delay. The attorney-general ſhowed him a conveyance, ready prepared, of Bordeſley Abbey, in the county of Worceſter, with all its lands and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell. Being conſtrained, through dread of the king's diſpleaſure, to accept of the exchange, he conveyed this manor to his majeſty, being commanded to quit Stanwell immediately, though he had laid in his Chriſtmas proviſions for the keeping his wonted hoſpitality there, all which he left in the houſe, ſaying they ſhould not find it bare Stanwell.

SUNBURY—SINGULAR BEQUEST.

THE following ſingular benefaction to the poor of this pariſh, long ago loſt, is copied from the regiſter,

'November the firſt day, 1636. I do give unto the vicar and churchwardens, and vicars and churchwardens ſucceſſively, the white mare and mare colt with a white ſtar in the forehead, which I bought of Walter Evans, for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſh of Sunbury for ever, entreating and appointing the ſaid churchwardens to ſee to them as their owne, and what iſſue it ſhall pleaſe God, to give them, to ſell the male iſſue at the fitteſt time of age, and pay the money to the poor of the ſaid pariſh, and keep the female for breed; and I appoint the good man Piper the elder, and George Blundell, and whom they ſhall name in their room when they die, to ſee this to be duly executed according as I have appointed; and if the churchwardens ſhall be negligent to do as I do appoint, they for to admoniſh them to amend, and if they do not amend after reaſonable warning, then I do give the ſaid Piper and Blundell leave to ſell them, and give the money to what poor they think fit.

JEREMY NORCROSSE.'

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS *on the* POETRY *of Mr.* GRAY.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

SIR,

IN my remarks upon this diſtinguiſhed poet, I have avoided taking any notice of the numerous plagiariſms which have been attributed to him; for this omiſſion, if any apology is neceſſary, the following, I hope, will be ſufficient. Firſt, I conſider it as an abſolute impoſſibility for the ideas of every perſon, who aſſumes the character of an author, to vary on every ſubject from his predeceſſors; conſequently, he is liable to be accuſed of plagiariſm, though perhaps he may be unconſcious of any writer having expreſſed the ſame ſentiments before him. Secondly, In a courſe of extenſive reading, it frequently occurs that we are ſtruck with the beauty and propriety of ſeveral paſſages, which naturally make a forcible impreſſion on the mind, and are therefore adopted as our own; in time, though the impreſſion ſtill remains, the object which created it is forgotten; we are led to conſider the thoughts to which it gave riſe as the offspring of our own imagination, and as ſuch to expreſs them in language perhaps ſimilar to the original. Thirdly, The acknowledgments of borrowed paſſages, which Mr. Gray has made, place his candour in a conſpicuous light; if then

we allow him candour, is it poſſible to ſuppoſe, he would omit to point out ſuch paſſages as he was *conſcious* were not his own. If this virtue is denied him, permit me to aſk, to what are to be attributed the quotations he has inſerted in his marginal notes, which he thus points out as having imitated? Fourthly, Were he actually guilty, this ſubject has already been ſo learnedly and copiouſly handled, as to leave nothing new to add.

Diſcloſe the long *expecting* flowers,
And wake the purple year!
Ode on the Spring —Lines 3 and 4.

In the firſt line of this quotation, the *active* participle *expecting*, I would fain believe to be an error of the preſs, for the *paſſive* expected; though, at the ſame time, I own, that in every edition I have ſeen, it has been uniformly the ſame. Conſidered as it is printed, it confers upon the flowers an intellectual power of diſcriminating between the gloomy horror of winter, and the cheering influence of ſpring, a *Licentia Poetæ*, too great even for Mr. Gray. If, in its ſtead, we ſubſtitute the paſſive *expected*, the ſenſe will be improved, though not complete; for if we read it thus, it would appear that flowers were expected long before they appeared; conſequently, in winter. In the next line, the choice of *purple* year, is unhappy. Had it been wrote blooming year, as applied to the vegetation of ſpring and ſummer, or golden year, in alluſion to autumn, we ſhould have been preſented with a natural and pleaſing ſentence, inſtead of one that is pompous, but devoid of meaning. The year, it is true, is perſonified, but why clothe her in *purple*, a colour more adapted to the gloom of winter, than the vivid hue of ſpring. The metaphor from the beginning to the end of the fourth line, if expreſſed in appropriate language, would have been beautiful; as it is, it is obſcure and incorrect; and, among many others, is an inſtance of the partiality of Mr. Gray for a ſounding epithet, at the expence of common ſenſe. The admirers of this ſtile of writing bear a great ſimilitude to a character I have ſomewhere heard of, who ſaid, he loved his nephew becauſe he could ſpeak Greek; but being aſked if he *underſtood* it, replied 'No, but he liked the *rumbling of the ſound!*'

The *attic* warbler *pours her throat.*
Line 4.

A line of more conſummate nonſenſe, never, I believe, fell from the pen of the moſt ignorant writer; to offer any comment upon it, would juſtly be conſidered as an inſult to the underſtanding of thoſe who honour this paper with a peruſal. I will, however, obſerve, that attic was never, I believe, ſo groſsly miſplaced: the latter part of this line ſets at defiance all the powers of criticiſm. In juſtice, let me obſerve, the remaining part of this ſtanza is replete with beauty and ſimplicity.

A *broader*, *browner* ſhade. Line 12.

This line contains two adjectives in the comparative degree, from which we are naturally led to look for ſomething by which we may be enabled to eſtimate the degrees of theſe qualities poſſeſſed by the thing in queſtion; thus, ſpeaking of 'A *broader*, *browner* ſhade,' muſt neceſſarily allude to ſome ſhade, neither ſo broad, or ſo brown; it is in vain to look in the poem for an explanation; I am therefore obliged to condemn this line, as containing a very groſs grammatical error, the more unpardonable, as the author is univerſally allowed to be a man of great claſſical erudition.

How low, how indigent the proud.
Line 19.

I muſt beg leave to diſſent from the opinion of the poet in this line: pride and indigence are, I allow, very frequently found combined, but not I believe more frequently than pride and wealth; perhaps it is poverty of mind which is meant, though this muſt reſt upon mere ſuppoſition, as it is not

illuſtrated in this ſenſe either by what precedes, or follows it.

The buſy murmur *glows*. Line 24.

I know not how to adapt the idea of glowing to a ſound, and cannot help thinking its preſent ſituation highly improper.

Eager to taſte the honey'd ſpring
And float amid the *liquid* noon.
Lines 26 and 27.

The '*honey'd* ſpring,' is a prettineſs unworthy of Mr. Gray. Liquid noon, for liquid air, I do not think conſiſtent with ſound ſenſe, though it is the only meaning which can, I think, be applied to it; conſidered thus, liquid is redundant: the atmoſphere was never, I believe, known to be in a *concrete* ſtate.

The two laſt ſtanzas of this ode, conſidered with reſpect to their relation to the ſubject of it, are certainly miſplaced; but if we regard the moral reflections they contain, they are wholly unexceptionable. The frail tenure by which human life is held, is admirably expreſſed in the three following lines, particularly the firſt:

Bruſh'd by the hand of rough miſchance,
Or chill'd by age, their airy dance
They *leave* in duſt to reſt.
Line 38, &c.

Some exception may be made to the laſt line, as conveying an idea, that quitting the ſtage of life was rather voluntary, than in purſuance of the decree of an all-ruling providence.

As a trifling compoſition, the ode on the death of Mr Walpole's cat, may be thought not to merit criticiſm; but as every thing which has fell from the pen of this author is held in ſuch univerſal, and very frequently, deſerved eſtimation, I will take the liberty to make a few remarks upon its moſt prominent faults.

Where China's gayeſt art had *dy'd*
The azure flowers that blow.
Lines 2 and 3.

Dyed is improperly applied to the art of enamelling on porcelain. The 'azure flowers *that blow*,' is a downright Iriciſm, which is as much as to ſay there are flowers that do not blow, and which, as Mr. Gray ſagaciouſly obſerves, were not repreſented on the vaſe. The ſecond ſtanza contains a very accurate and lively deſcription of a beautiful cat, the ſubject of the ode.

Still had ſhe gaz'd, but midſt the tide.
Line 13.

The poet muſt have been ill acquainted with the doctrine of tides, to call, by that name, water incloſed in a veſſel.

Two *angel* forms were ſeen to glide.
Line 14.

We have no *adjective* in the Engliſh language to expreſs the attributes of an angel, but *angelic*.

Their ſcaly armour's *tyrian* hue
Through richeſt *purple* to the view.
Lines 17 and 18.

Purple, as here placed after tyrian, is tautology.

The moral, though a good one, is by no means applicable, in its moſt material point, to the tale. To ſave the cat from perdition *after* the accident, it only required the aiding arm of any perſon who might have chanced to be within hearing: in the moral it is ſaid

Know, one falſe ſtep is *ne'er* retrieved.
Line 38.

The falſe ſtep here alluded to is deciſive, and ſets at defiance all human aid to retrieve it. Upon the two laſt ſtanzas, it will be found that the laſt is a direct contradiction to that which precedes it.

It will not give the female part of Mr. Gray's readers any great partiality for him, when they obſerve how ſtudiouſly he endeavours, in this ode, to draw a compariſon between them and a *drowning cat*.

De Albetera.

CASE *of* TETANUS *cured by* WINE.—*In a Letter to Dr.* James Gregory, *Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh, *by Dr.* David Hoſack, *Profeſſor of Botany and Materia Medica in Columbia College.*

[From the American Medical Repoſitory, vol. III.]

THE treatment of lock-jaw by the uſe of tonic remedies, has been long ſince ſanctioned by the ſucceſsful practice of Dr. Cochran of Nevis, Dr. Wright of Jamaica, Dr. Ruſh, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Currie of Liverpool, but the ſame treatment, in other hands, has not been equally ſucceſsful, inſomuch that it is ſtill conſidered as one of thoſe diſeaſes which generally baffle medical preſcription. To what cauſes is this failure to be aſcribed? Not to any defect in the principle upon which thoſe remedies have been preſcribed: the caſes which have been recorded of the ſucceſs of tonic medicines are too numerous to admit a doubt, that the proximate cauſe of lock-jaw conſiſts in an exhauſted ſtate of the ſenſorial power from violent irritation applied to the nervous ſyſtem: ſtimulants and tonics are therefore the remedies which are beſt calculated to reſtore this loſt energy. Their failure I have conſidered to proceed from the complicated and inert manner in which they have uſually been adminiſtered.

In the greater number of caſes which I have either witneſſed in practice, or remember to have ſeen deſcribed, the bark, wine, cold-bath, and, in many inſtances, opium, muſk, and mercury, have been exhibited at the ſame time: I muſt except one caſe, recorded by Dr. Currie, in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, in which, the patient rejecting the mixture of bark and wine, the bark was omitted, and the wine was employed alone, which ultimately effected a cure; but in this caſe, opium, mercury, and the cold and warm bath, had been previouſly employed, but to no purpoſe.

This complicated mode of practice cannot but be prejudicial in any diſeaſe; in lock-jaw it muſt eſpecially prove injurious, by haraſſing the patient, and by offending the ſtomach with the diſcordant and nauſeous mixture of the remedies above mentioned: if, therefore, a practice more ſimple, and, at the ſame time, more efficacious can be deviſed, it is certainly a deſideratum in the treatment of this formidable and fatal diſeaſe.

Having, in a variety of diſeaſes, attended with great exhauſtion of the vital powers, employed wine alone, with ſucceſs without the uſe of thoſe remedies which are uſually preſcribed in this condition of the body, I long ſince reſolved to give it a trial in lock-jaw.

In January 1798, a merchant of this city, while engaged in opening a box of goods, ſtruck the inſide of his right hand upon a nail; the ſkin was conſiderably torn, but the wound did not appear to extend beneath the integuments. In twenty-four hours his hand became painful, and ſwelled, attended with great heat and redneſs, which ſpread over the wriſt. He immediately applied a poultice of bread and milk to the part affected. In forty-eight hours the pain extended the whole length of his arm, and produced ſome uneaſineſs about his throat, eſpecially in the act of chewing and ſwallowing. He became alarmed, and applied to me for advice. I found him in great pain; but being free from fever, I directed him to have recourſe to wine; to take a large wine-glaſs full every hour until his pain was removed; and, in addition to the uſe of wine, to apply a compreſs, wet with ſpirits, to the wound. When he had taken to the amount of four glaſſes, he felt himſelf very ſenſibly relieved; and by the occaſional uſe of the wine for twenty-four hours, his pains en-

tirely left him; the ſwelling ſubſided, and in a few days the wound was healed, without any unpleaſant appearances.

What would have been the progreſs and termination of this caſe, had it been left to itſelf, is uncertain; but the immediate good effects of the treatment preſcribed, encouraged me to make trial of the ſame remedy in a caſe where the diſeaſe might appear in a more formidable ſhape.

On Tueſday, March 13, 1798, about one o'clock P. M. I was called to viſit a mulatto ſervant woman of John Harrington, eſq. of this city. I was informed that about an hour before, while engaged in waſhing clothes, ſhe had pricked herſelf with a pin in the wriſt of her right arm. The part at which the pin entered was upon the inſide of the wriſt, immediately over the connection of the radius with the carpus.

The pin was inſtantly removed, and, finding no inconvenience from the accident, ſhe returned to her employment. In a ſhort time ſhe felt a great degree of ſoreneſs in the part which had been injured, with pain ſhooting occaſionally to the arm, ſhoulder, and neck. Theſe ſymptoms, in a few minutes, were ſucceeded by ſtiffneſs about the throat, difficulty of ſwallowing, ſome interruption of her ſpeech, and, at length, a locked ſtate of the jaws, attended with a ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcles at the back part of the neck, and occaſional ſubſultus tendinum, with ſome coldneſs of her extremities. In this ſituation I found her.

She was naturally of a delicate and irritable habit of body, and had been much ſubject to hyſterical complaints and fits of fainting, which were ſometimes induced by the moſt trifling cauſes. Her irritability of habit was alſo at this time probably increaſed, having but three months before borne a child, which ſhe was then ſuckling.

Although I have been long ſince convinced of the inſufficiency of opium in the cure of this diſeaſe, in the hurry of the moment I gave her about ſixty drops of laudanum, in a ſmall quantity of wine. Her jaws being cloſely locked, it was with great difficulty adminiſtered. In a few minutes after ſwallowing the laudanum ſhe ſickened at the ſtomach, and vomited violently, complaining at the ſame time of great pain and diſtreſs at the pit of her ſtomach. The anodyne draught was entirely rejected; but, upon a moment's reflection, I did not regret this circumſtance, as the diſeaſe aſſumed a very decided character, and I had made up my mind to rely upon the effects of wine alone, without the aſſiſtance of any other remedy: accordingly, about two o'clock, I directed a large wine-glaſs full of Madeira wine (the glaſs containing about two ounces) to be given punctually every hour, and a cup of ſago or panado, with wine, to be given, from time to time, as her nouriſhment. At this time another phyſician, who had alſo been called upon at the time of the accident, arrived. I related to him what had been done, and the mode of treatment which I directed for the patient. This gentleman having had frequent opportunities of ſeeing this diſeaſe, and having frequently witneſſed the failure of the ordinary mode of treatment, he at once, with great candour, acceded to the plan propoſed, and, in addition to the uſe of wine, propoſed the application of cauſtic to the part which had been wounded. Accordingly the wound was freely pencilled with the lunar cauſtic, and afterward covered with a poultice of bread and milk, with the view to obtain ſuppuration as ſoon as poſſible.

The wine was adminiſtered with great fidelity, by the mother of the patient, until about five o'clock the next morning. She had ſome ſlight convulſions in the courſe of the afternoon, but they were more of an hyſterical ſort, induced by her great anxiety of mind, than to be aſcribed to the diſeaſe itſelf. Generally ſpeaking, there had been a very manifeſt

abatement in all her ſymptoms, and ſhe had paſſed a more comfortable night than could have been expected. At five o'clock on Wedneſday morning, her miſtreſs, alarmed at the quantity of wine ſhe had taken, deſiſted from its further uſe. From this time appearances became more unfavourable, and at eight o'clock her jaws, which had been relaxed during the plentiful uſe of wine, again became ſtiff and cloſed. We ſaw her at nine, and immediately gave her about half a pint of wine, and ordered it to be adminiſtered as before. At one her ſymptoms were greatly changed; we found her ſitting up in bed, eating ſmall portions of roaſted oyſters, which ſhe had called for. At this time her jaws were almoſt in their natural ſtate. She had taken her wine punctually as directed, but experienced no inconvenience from it whatever, although in health ſhe had not been accuſtomed to its uſe. Her pulſes were ſtill ſmall and feeble, without any excitement from the uſe of wine. The heat of body remained at its natural ſtandard, but not at all increaſed. The pain in her head was abated, but without any appearance of ſuppuration. Finding this mode of treatment to agree ſo well with her, we directed it to be continued. We ſaw her again in the evening: her ſymptoms ſtill continued favourable, without the ſmalleſt febrile action from the uſe of wine. Having had no diſcharge from her bowels ſince her illneſs, an injection was adminiſtered; which remedy was afterward employed, from time to time, in the courſe of her diſeaſe, whenever the ſtate of her bowels required it. The wine was continued through the night: ſhe ſlept, altogether, about three hours in the courſe of the night, and took freely of her panado.

Thurſday morning at nine o'clock, her complaints appeared to be, in a great meaſure, ſubdued; inſomuch that we did not think it neceſſary to viſit her again until late in the evening, and directed the wine to be given at longer intervals, and the quantity to be leſſened.

She remained in a very comfortable condition until the afternoon: the pain in her hand returned with violence, extending to her arm and neck asbefore; her jaws were again cloſed; the rigidity of the muſcles at the back of her neck returned; her mind became greatly agitated; ſhe again complained of diſtreſs at the pit of her ſtomach; ſhe fainted, and had ſeveral ſlight convulſions. Being called at that time, I gave her, with ſome difficulty, about half a pint of wine, and ordered a warm poultice to be immediately boiled. When prepared, I poured upon the ſurface of it half an ounce of laudanum, and applied it to the wound. Her ſymptoms were in a ſhort time allayed; I left her, directing the wine to be continued as before, a large wine-glaſs full every hour.

We ſaw her again at nine in the evening. She remained tranquil: her jaws were leſs firmly cloſed, but the pain in her hand was not altogether removed. Although ſhe had taken the wine punctually as directed, it had not produced the leaſt apparent excitement. Having had no diſcharge from her bowels for the laſt twenty-four hours, an injection was adminiſtered. The anodyne poultice was renewed; and, in addition to this application, we directed her arm to be bathed with laudanum occaſionally through the night.

Friday morning we found ſhe had paſſed a more comfortable night than the laſt; had taken her wine every hour; her jaws were perfectly relaxed; the pain in her hand had greatly abated, and ſhe was enabled to extend her fingers at pleaſure, which ſhe could not do before. Her pulſes and ſkin were natural; her appetite unimpaired; her mind compoſed, without any inconvenience from the wine. We directed her remedies to be all continued as before, fearing leſt any alteration might ſubject her to a return of her complaints.

In the evening we obſerved the wine had exhilarated her ſpirits; ſhe became very talkative; her pulſes

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became full, and free from all tenſion; her ſkin was ſomewhat heated, and all complaints removed except the wound at the wriſt, which exhibited a healthy appearance, and was entirely free from pain, but without any ſign of ſuppuration.

We directed the wine to be adminiſtered through the night, but in ſmaller quantities and at longer intervals, unleſs her complaints ſhould return and demand a continuance of it as before.

Saturday morning we were informed ſhe had ſlept the greater part of the night, and had taken but a ſmall quantity of wine: her ſymptoms being, in all reſpects, favourable, the wine was diſcontinued, except a ſmall quantity mixed with nouriſhment. A dreſſing of ſimple ointment was applied to the wound. From that time ſhe remained free from any return of her complaints, and has ſince been in perfect health.

Upon calculating the quantity of wine which ſhe had taken, it amounted to three gallons.

LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE,

The celebrated Engliſh Antiquary.

With a Head (from Hollar*) finely engraved by* Hopwood.

THIS eminent perſon was the only ſon of John Dugdale, of Shuſtoke, near Coleſhill, in Warwickſhire, gent. and born there September 12, 1605. His mother was Eliſabeth, daughter of Arthur Swynfen, a younger ſon of William Swynfen, of Swynfen in Staffordſhire.

He was placed at the free-ſchool in Coventry, where he continued till he was fifteen; and then returning home to his father, who had been educated in St John's College, Oxford, and had applied himſelf particularly to civil law and hiſtory, was inſtructed by him in thoſe branches of literature. At the deſire of his father, he married, March 1623, a daughter of Mr. Huntbach, of Seawall, in Staffordſhire; and boarded with his wife's father till the death of his own, which happened July 1624; but ſoon after went and kept houſe at Fillongley, in Warwickſhire, where he had an eſtate formerly purchaſed by his father. In 1625, he bought the manor of Blythe, in Shuſtoke abovementioned; and the year following, ſelling his eſtate at Fillongley, he came and reſided at Blythe-hall. His natural inclination leading him to the ſtudy of antiquities, he ſoon became acquainted with all the noted antiquaries; with Burton particularly, whoſe 'Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire,' he had read, and who lived, but eight miles from him, at Lindley in that county. This deſcription was always reckoned a work of great merit, but has lately been ſuperceded by the very ſplendid, learned and elaborate 'Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire,' by Mr. Nichols.

In 1638, Mr. Dugdale went to London, and was introduced to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, and to ſir Henry Spelman; by whoſe intereſt he was created a purſuivant at arms extraordinary, by the name of Blanch Lyon, having obtained the king's warrant for that purpoſe. Afterward he was made Rouge-croix-purſuivant in ordinary, by virtue of the king's letters patent, dated March 18, 1640; by which means having a lodging in the Herald's office, and convenient opportunities, he ſpent that, and part of the year following, in augmenting his collections out of the records of the Tower and other places. In 1641, through ſir Chriſtopher Hatton's encouragement, he employed himſelf in taking exact draughts of all the monuments in Weſtminſter-abbey, St. Paul's cathedral, and in many other cathedral and parochial churches of England; particularly thoſe at Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, Lincoln, Newark-upon-Trent, Beverley, Southwell,

York, Cheſter, Lichfield, Tamworth, Warwick, &c. The draughts were taken by Mr. Sedgewick, a ſkilful arms-painter, then ſervant to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton; but the inſcriptions were probably copied by Dugdale. They were depoſited in ſir Chriſtopher's library, to the end that the memory of them might be preſerved, from the deſtruction that then appeared imminent, for future and better times. June 1642, he was ordered by the king to repair to York; and in July, was commanded to attend the earl of Northampton, who was marching into Worceſterſhire, and the places adjacent, in order to oppoſe the forces raiſed by lord Brook, for the ſervice of the parliament. He waited upon the king at the battle of Edge-hill, and afterward at Oxford, where he continued with his majeſty, till the ſurrender of that garriſon to the parliament, June 22, 1646. He was created M. A. October 25, 1642, and Cheſter-herald, April 16, 1644. During his long reſidence at Oxford, he applied himſelf to the ſearch of ſuch antiquities, in the Bodleian and other libraries, as he thought might conduce toward the furtherance of the Monaſticon, then deſigned by Roger Dodſworth and himſelf; as alſo whatever might relate to matter of hiſtory, concerning the ancient nobility of this realm, of which he made much uſe in his Baronage.

After the ſurrender of Oxford upon articles, Dugdale, having the benefit of them, and having compounded for his eſtate, repaired to London; where he and Dodſworth proceeded vigorouſly in compleating their collections out of the Tower records and Cottonian library. He ſuffered a ſhort avacation in 1648, when he attended lord and lady Hatton to Paris; but returning to England in two months, he purſued, with his coadjutor, the work he had undertaken. When they were ready, the bookſellers not caring to venture upon ſo large and hazardous a work, they printed at their own charge the firſt volume, which was publiſhed in 1655, in folio, under the title of 'Monaſticon Anglicanum,' adorned with the proſpects of abbies, churches, &c. The ſecond volume was publiſhed in folio, in 1661. Theſe two volumes were collected, and totally written by Dodſworth: but Dugdale took great pains in methodizing and diſpoſing the materials, in making ſeveral indexes to them, and in correcting them at the preſs; for Dodſworth died in 1654, before the tenth part of the firſt volume was printed off. A third volume was publiſhed in 1673. Theſe three volumes contain chiefly the foundation-charters of the monaſteries at their firſt erection, the donation, charters, in aftertimes, being purpoſely omitted; which are ſo numerous, that twenty ſuch volumes would not contain them.

In the mean time he printed at his own charge, and publiſhed in 1656, 'The Antiquities of Warwickſhire illuſtrated: from records, leiger-books, manuſcripts, charters, evidences, tombs and arms: beautified with maps, proſpects and portraitures,' folio. The author tells us in his preface, that he ſpent the greateſt part of his time, for more than twenty years, in accompliſhing this work; which indeed is reckoned his maſter-piece, and withal is allowed to be one of the beſt methodiſed and moſt accurate accounts that ever was written of this nature. A ſecond edition was publiſhed in 1730, 'in two volumes, printed from a copy corrected by the author himſelf, and with the original copper-plates. The whole reviſed, augmented, and continued down to this preſent time, by William Thomas, D D. ſometime rector of Exhall, in the ſame county.' While this work was printing, which was for near a year and a half, Dugdale continued in London, for the ſake of correcting the preſs; during which time he had an opportunity of collecting materials for another work, which he publiſhed in 1658. It was 'The Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral,' in folio. A ſecond edition of this curious work,

corrected and enlarged by the author's own hand, was publiſhed in 1716, in folio, by Edward Maynard, D. D. rector of Boddington in Northamptonſhire, to which is preſixed his life written by himſelf, from which theſe memorials of him are chiefly extracted. Five of the original plates being loſt, five new ones were engraved for this ſecond edition: to which are great additions in ſeveral places, and, particularly, a new introduction. Beſide theſe, there is an account of the new building of St. Paul's to the year 1685; with a catalogue of the ſeveral benefactors, and the ſums they gave toward it; and, which is more than all the reſt, 'An hiſtorical account of the cathedral and collegiate churches of York, Rippon, Southwell, Beverley, Durham, and Carliſle;' of which, however, the firſt four appear to have been by ſir Thomas Herbert, and the two laſt are probably not by Dugdale.

Upon the reſtoration of Charles II, Dugdale was, through chancellor Hyde's recommendation, advanced to the office of Norroy king at arms: and in 1662, he publiſhed 'The Hiſtory of Imbanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marſhes, both in foreign Parts and in this Kingdom, and of the Improvement thereby. Extracted from records, manuſcripts, and other authentic teſtimonies. Adorned with ſundry maps, &c.' This work was written at the requeſt of the lord Gorges, ſir John Marſham, and others, who were adventurers in draining the great level, which extends itſelf into a conſiderable part of the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. This valuable book having become extremely ſcarce, and a perſon in the fens having publiſhed propoſals for reprinting it by ſubſcription with new plates, the corporation of Bedford Level, who were more particularly intereſted in a ſecond edition, readily undertook one. Upon application to Richard Geaſt, eſq. of Blythe-hall, in the county of Warwick, a lineal maternal deſcendant of the author, he deſired that it might be conducted entirely at his own expence. It was accordingly printed under the inſpection of their regiſtrar, Charles Nalſon Cole, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, from the author's own copy, under the original title, with the addition of three indexes, one of the principal matters, the ſecond of names, and the third of places, making eleven additional ſheets. London 1772, folio. The original plates, which remained in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Geaſt, and wanted no touching, were uſed.

About the time of publiſhing the Hiſtory of the Embankment, &c. Dugdale completed the ſecond volume of ſir Henry Spelman's councils, and publiſhed it in 1664. Archbiſhop Sheldon and lord Clarendon had been the chief promoters of this work, and put Dugdale upon it: and what ſhare he had in it will appear from hence, that out of 294 articles, of which that volume conſiſts, 191 are of his collecting; being thoſe marked * in the liſt of the contents at the beginning of the volume. The ſame great perſonages put him alſo upon publiſhing the ſecond part of that learned Knights' Gloſſary. The firſt part was publiſhed in 1626, folio, and afterward conſiderably augmented and corrected by ſir Henry. He did not live to finiſh the ſecond, but left much of it looſely written; with obſervations, and ſundry bits of paper pinned thereto. Theſe Dugdale took the pains to diſpoſe into proper order, tranſcribing many of thoſe papers; and having reviſed the firſt part, cauſed both to be printed together in 1664, under the title of 'Gloſſarium archaiologicum, continens Latino-barbara, peregrina, obſoleta, et novæ ſignificationis vocabula.' The ſecond part, digeſted by Dugdale, began at the letter M; but Wood obſerves, that it comes far ſhort of the firſt. There was another edition of this work in 1687.

In 1666, he publiſhed in folio, 'Origines Judiciales: or Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Engliſh Laws, Courts

of Juſtice, forms of Trials, Puniſhment in Caſes Criminal, Law-writers, Law-books, Grants and Settlements of Eſtates, Degree of Serjeants, Inns of Court and Chancery,' &c. This book is adorned with the heads of ſir John Clench, ſir Edward Coke, ſir Randolph Crew, ſir Robert Heath, Edward earl of Clarendon, to whom it is dedicated, ſir Orlando Bridgman, ſir John Vaughan, and Mr. Selden. There are alſo plates of the arms in the windows of the Temple, and other inns of court. A ſecond edition was publiſhed in 1671, and a third in 1680. Nicolſon recommends this book, as a proper introduction to the laws of this kingdom. His next work was the 'Baronage of England,' of which the firſt volume appeared in 1675, and the ſecond and third in 1676, folio. Though the collecting of materials for this work coſt him, as he tells us, a great part of thirty years labour, yet there are many faults in it; ſo many that, it ſeems, the gentlemen at the herald's office dare not depend entirely upon its authority. Wood informs us, that Dugdale ſent to him copies of all the volumes of this work, with an earneſt deſire, that he would peruſe, correct, and add to them, what he could obtain from record and other authorities; whereupon, ſpending a long vacation upon it, he drew up at leaſt ſixteen ſheets of corrections, but more additions; which being ſent to the author, he remitted a good part of them into the Baronage, on large paper, which copy, we believe, ſtill exiſts. With all its faults, however, the work is very uſeful, and might be made much more ſo, were it well reviewed and corrected.

In February 1677, our antiquary was appointed garter principal king of arms. He was ſolemnly created Garter the 24th of May, and the day after received from his majeſty the honour of knighthood, much againſt his will, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of his eſtate. In 1681, he publiſhed, 'A ſhort View of the late Troubles in England; briefly ſetting forth their Riſe, Growth, and tragical Concluſion,' &c. folio. He publiſhed alſo at the ſame time, 'The ancient Uſage in bearing of ſuch enſigns of Honour, as are commonly called Arms,' &c. octavo. A ſecond edition of this book was publiſhed in the beginning of the year following, with large additions. The laſt work he publiſhed, was, 'A perfect copy of all ſummons of the Nobility to the great Councils and Parliaments of this Realm, from the 49th of king Henry III, until theſe preſent Times,' &c. 1685, folio. He wrote ſome other pieces relating to the ſame ſubjects, which were never publiſhed: and was likewiſe the chief promoter of the Saxon Dictionary, by Mr. W. Somner, printed at Oxford in 1659. His collection of materials for the antiquities of Warwickſhire, and Baronage of England, all written with his own hand, being twenty-ſeven volumes in folio, he gave by will to the univerſity of Oxford; together with ſixteen other volumes, ſome of his own hand-writing; and they are now preſerved in Aſhmole's Muſeum. He gave likewiſe ſeveral books to the Herald's office in London, and procured many more for the ſame.

At length, this moſt induſtrious writer, contracting a great cold at Blythe-hall, died of it in his chair, about one o'clock in the afternoon, February 10, 1685-6, in the eighty-firſt year of his age. His body was interred at Shuſtoke, in a little vault, which he had cauſed to be made in the church there. Over that vault he had erected in his life-time, an altar-tomb of free ſtone, and had cauſed to be fixed in the wall, about it a tablet of white marble, with an epitaph of his own writing, in which he tells us of his aſcending gradually through all the places in the office of heralds, till he was made garter principal king of arms, which is the higheſt.

His wife died December 18, 1681, aged ſeventy-five, after they had been married fifty-nine years. He had ſeveral children by her, ſons and daughters. One of his daughters was

married to Elias Aſhmole, eſq. All his ſons died young, except John, who was created M. A. at Oxford, in 1661, being the chief gentleman in the chamber of Edward earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor of England. Octo. 1675, he was appointed Windſor-herald, upon the reſignation of his brother-in-law, Mr. Aſhmole, and Norroy king of arms in 1686, about which time alſo he was knighted by James II. He publiſhed 'a Catalogue of the Nobility of England,' &c. Printed at London, a large broad-ſide, in 1685; and again, with additions in 1690, in which year he died.

Sir William Dugdale was one of the greateſt antiquaries of this nation. His works are held in high eſtimation, and from the ſcarcity of ſome of them, ſell at very high prices. A ſet of his whole works lately ſold for ſeventy pounds.

MEMORABILIA OF AUGUST.

Pour'd from the villages, a numerous train
Now ſpreads o'er all the fields. In form'd array
The reapers move, nor ſhrink for heat or toil,
By emulation urg'd. Others diſpers'd
Or bind in ſheaves, or load or guide the wain
That tinkles as it paſſes. Far behind,
Old age and infancy with careful hand
Pick up each ſtraggling ear.

THIS month was originally called by the Romans *ſextilis*, or the ſixth month from March, but was afterward called Auguſt, in honour of Auguſtus Ceſar, becauſe in the ſame month, he was created conſul, thrice triumphed in Rome, ſubdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars. In our region it is better known as the month in which the farmer is enabled to reap the benefits of all his toil and expectation, and if we may believe the general reports of the fertility of the preſent ſeaſon, the harveſt-home will be this year celebrated with more than common feſtivity.

Among the remarkable events of this month, are ſome of thoſe military and naval exploits, which have added renown to the Britiſh name. On the 1ſt of Auguſt, was fought the battle of Minden, in which prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick gained a complete victory over the French. This victory was in a great meaſure attributed to the proweſs of the Engliſh troops; unfortunately, however, the Britiſh and Hanoverian horſe, commanded by lord George Sackville, had no ſhare in this victory. Smollet poſitively ſays, that 'orders were ſent, during the action, to bring them up, but whether theſe orders were contradictory, unintelligible, or imperfectly executed, they did not arrive in time to have any ſhare in the action; nor, indeed, were they originally intended for that purpoſe; nor was there the leaſt occaſion for their ſervice; nor could they have come up in time and condition to perform effectual ſervice, had the orders been explicit and conſiſtent, and the commander acted with all poſſible expedition.' This, however, was far from being the general opinion, and ſuch was the diſſatisfaction with lord George Sackwille's conduct, that he inſiſted upon a trial, which, it is well known, ended in his being adjudged unfit to ſerve his majeſty in any military capacity whatſoever.

On the ſame day, however, was fought a battle, too recent to require a detail, in which bravery and victory were unſullied by any ſuch neglect, the ever-memorable battle of the Nile, which both in deſign and execution has ſcarce a parallel in our hiſtory.

Not leſs honourable, although in a

diſtant and dark period of the Britiſh annals, was the battle of Crecy or Creſſy, fought by Edward III, on the 23d of this month, againſt the French. No victory could be more deciſive; on that day there fell, by a moderate computation, 1200 French knights, 1400 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, beſide about 30,000 of inferior rank. But what renders this battle particularly remarkable is that, according to ſome hiſtorians, Edward, beſide the reſources which he found in his own genius and preſence of mind, employed alſo a new invention againſt the enemy, and placed in his front ſome pieces of artillery, the firſt that had been made uſe of on any remarkable occaſion in Europe. This, therefore, is the epoch of one of the moſt ſingular diſcoveries that has been made among men; a diſcovery which changed by degrees the whole art of war, and by conſequence many circumſtances in the political government of Europe. But the ignorance of that age (1346) in the mechanical arts, rendered the progreſs of this new invention very ſlow. The artillery firſt framed were ſo clumſy, and of ſuch difficult management, that men were not immediately ſenſible of their uſe and efficacy. And even to the preſent times, improvements have been continually making on this furious engine, which though it ſeemed contrived for the deſtruction of mankind, and the overthrow of empires, has in the iſſue rendered battles leſs bloody, and has given greater ſtability to civil ſocieties. Nations by its means have been brought more to a level: conqueſts have been leſs frequent and rapid: ſucceſs in war has been reduced nearly to be a matter of calculation: and any nation overmatched by its enemies, either yields to their demands, or ſecures itſelf by alliances againſt their violence and invaſion.

The battle of Boſworth, fought in this month, between Richard III and Henry, earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, was of great importance to England, by relieving the country from a tyrant, who, although he has met with partizans among the later writers, never ſcrupled to commit the moſt horrid crimes to promote his ambition.

In more modern times, the battle of Hockſtadt added, in this month, to the renown of the gallant duke of Marlborough. This battle, better known as the battle of Blenheim, from having been fought at a village of that name, has given a commemorating name to the noble edifice, reared by the liberality of the nation in Woodſtock-park, Oxfordſhire.—In the ſame month, the taking of the Havannah by lord Albemarle and admiral Pococke, nearly completed the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Engliſh over Spain, which had been induced by the court of France to take part in a war in which ſhe could have no intereſt.

The two remaining events of this month, which we ſhall notice, reſpect the French nation, and whoever conſiders the ſanguinary diſpoſition of that nation, will perceive a connexion between them, and between ſome ſimilar events, which we ſhall have to record in the enſuing month. We allude at preſent to the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, and to the maſſacre at the Tuileries in 1792. Of the later event, ſome particulars will be found in another part of this month's magazine, and enough to demonſtrate the horridly barbarous diſpoſition of a French populace. Not leſs in atrocity was the maſſacre of the proteſtants, on the eve of St. Bartholomew in 1572. The court gave orders for this, and the pariſians ſeconded with avidity the fury of that court: the ſtreets of Paris flowed with blood; and the people, more enraged than ſatiated with their cruelty, as if repining that death had ſaved the victims from farther inſult, exerciſed on their dead bodies all the rage of the moſt licentious brutality. About five hundred gentlemen and men of rank periſhed in this maſſacre, and near ten thouſand of inferior condition in Paris alone. How like is all this to what

we have witneſſed in our own days? Where the diſpoſition to cruelty exiſts, of what conſequence is it, whether ſet on by a court or by a faction? or whether the pretended motive be religion or liberty?

Of illuſtrious *births* in this month, we have few to enumerate; Fenelon, the celebrated archbiſhop of Cambray, and author, among other works, of that very popular work, 'The Adventures of Telemachus,' which loſt him his favour at court, for it was conſidered as a ſatire on the government of Louis XIV, but the world has agreed to admire it for the flowing elegance of the ſtyle, the ſublimity of the moral, and the happy adoption and embelliſhments of ancient ſtories; and critics were long divided, whether it might not be allowed the title of an epic poem, though written in proſe. Few works have ever had a greater reputation. Editions have been multiplied in every country in Europe, and our own has produced at leaſt two in a very ſplendid form. To Fenelon, may be added our celebrated Dryden, and the no leſs diſtinguiſhed, although in a different reſpect, Dr. Richard Mead, whoſe abilities and eminence in his profeſſion, united with his learning and fine taſte for thoſe arts, which embelliſh and improve human life, long rendered him an ornament, not only to his own profeſſion, but to the nation and age in which he lived. He was a native of Stepney. The following anecdote of him is but little known. He never took a fee of any clergyman, but one; and that was Mr. Robert Leake, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; who, being fallen into a valetudinarian ſtate, dabbled rather too much with the writings, and followed too cloſely ſome of the preſcriptions of the celebrated Dr. Cheyne. Being greatly emaciated in a courſe of time, by keeping too ſtrictly to that gentleman's regimen, miſapplying perhaps his rules, where the caſe required a different treatment, his friends adviſed him to apply to Dr. Mead; which he did, going directly to London to wait on the doctor, and telling him that 'he had hitherto obſerved Cheyne's directions, as laid down in his printed books.' Mead, with ſome degree of pride and paſſion, immediately d—nd Cheyne and his regimen. 'Follow my preſcriptions,' ſays he, 'and I will ſet you up again.' Mr. Leake ſubmitted; and beginning to find ſome benefit, he aſked the doctor every now and then, whether it might not be proper for him to follow at the ſame time, ſuch and ſuch a preſcription of Cheyne; which Mead took ill. When the well-meaning patient was got pretty well again, he aſked the doctor, what fees he deſired or expected of him. 'Sir,' ſaid the phyſician, 'I have never yet, in the whole courſe of my practice, taken or demanded, any, the leaſt fee, from any clergyman. But ſince you have been pleaſed, contrary to what I have met with in any other gentleman of your profeſſion, to preſcribe to me, rather than to follow my preſcriptions, when you had committed the care of your recovery to my ſkill and truſt, you muſt not take it amiſs, nor will I hope, think it unfair, if I demand ten guineas of you.' The money, though not perhaps without ſome little reluctance, was paid down. The doctor, at the ſame time, told Leake, 'You may come to me again, before you quit London.' He did ſo; and Mead returned him ſix guineas out of the ten, which he had received.

Our liſt of deaths is rather more numerous, but conſiſting in general of perſons ſo well known, or who have been mentioned in former *Memorabilia*, that we ſhall do little more than enumerate the names of the very celebrated admiral Blake, Villiers duke of Buckingham, ſir William Wallace, the noted Scotch Champion, Grotius, renowned for his political and theological writings. Thompſon, the author of the Seaſons, lord Littleton, and thoſe diſtinguiſhed artiſts Gainſborough, and Wright of Derby. To theſe may be added Frederick III of

Pruſſia, a character diſcuſſed by many able pens, but in which, if we except the glare of the warrior, and ſomewhat of the tinſel of the wit, we ſhall find but little to admire. There is no doubt that he was an able coadjutor of Voltaire, and the other French infidels in ſubverting Chriſtianity on the continent, but he did not live, as others of that party have, to fall a ſacrifice to the ſavage philoſophy they wiſhed to eſtabliſh.

REFLECTIONS *on our* COMMERCE *and* CONNECTION *with the* BIRMAN EMPIRE.

[From Symes' Account of an Embaſſy to Ava.]

BRITISH India is more deeply concerned in her commerce and connexion with that part of the Birman empire called Pegue, than many perſons, in other reſpects intimately verſed in the affairs of India, ſeem to be aware. This intereſt points to three diſtinct objects; firſt, to ſecure from that quarter regular ſupplies of timber for ſhip-building, without which the Britiſh marine of India could exiſt but on a very contracted ſcale; ſecondly, to introduce into that country as much of our manufactures as its conſumption may require, and to endeavour to find a mart in the ſouth-weſt dominions of China, by means of the great river of Ava; thirdly, to guard with vigilance againſt every encroachment or advance, which may be made by foreign nations to divert the trade into other channels, and obtain a permanent ſettlement in a country ſo contiguous to the capital of our poſſeſſions. This laſt conſideration ſuperſedes all others in the magnitude of the conſequences that might ultimately reſult from it.

It is impoſſible to impreſs my reader by any ſtronger proof with the vaſt importance of the Pegue trade than briefly to ſtate, that a durable veſſel * of burden cannot be built in the river of Bengal, except by the aid of teak plank, which is procurable from Pegue alone; and that if the timber trade with that country ſhould, by any act of power, be wreſted from us; if it ſhould be loſt by misfortune, or forfeited through miſconduct, the marine of Calcutta, which of late years has proved a ſource of unexampled proſperity to our principal ſettlement, eſſentially benefited the parent country, and given honourable affluence to individuals, muſt be reduced nearly to annihilation, without the poſſibility of our being able to find any adequate ſubſtitute for the materials of which we ſhould be deprived. Within the laſt ſix years, ſome of the fineſt merchant-ſhips ever ſeen in the river Thames, have arrived from Calcutta†, where they were built of teak timber; and, after delivering valuable cargoes in London, were uſually employed in the ſervice of the ſtate: nor would the deſtruction of the Pegue trade be confined ſolely, in its effects, to Bengal; the other ſettlements would ſenſibly ſhare in the loſs. Madraſs is ſupplied from Rangoon, with timber for all the common purpoſes of domeſtic uſe; and even Bombay, although the coaſt of Malabar is its principal ſtorehouſe, finds it worth while annually to import a large quantity of planks from Pegue.

But while it is advantageous to us to promote the exportation of timber from the maritime towns of Pegue, it is as manifeſtly our intereſt to diſ-

* Ships have been conſtructed of ſaul wood, and of other indigenous timber of Bengal, but on trial they were not found to be ſerviceable.

† The Cuvera and the Gabriel, built at Calcutta of Pegue timber, have been in our river, and exhibited no contemptible ſpecimens of the naval architecture of India. The port of Calcutta can furniſh 40,000 tons of ſhipping.

courage the building of ſhips in the Rangoon river, where the conſtruction is facilitated by local advantages, equal to thoſe of any port in the world, and ſuperior to moſt. The progreſs made in this art by the Birmans has of late years been rapid, and increaſes in proportion as foreigners can place confidence in the Birman government. When merchants find that they can build with ſecurity in the Rancoon river for one third leſs coſt than in the Ganges, and for nearly half of what they can at Bombay, few will heſitate in their choice of a place. It is ſaid, that the ſhips of Pegue are not ſo firmly conſtructed as thoſe built in our ports, and in general this aſſertion is true; but the defect does not ariſe from the want of materials, but becauſe the owners were ſpeculative adventurers, without ſufficient funds to defray the charges of labour and of iron, in which material Pegue ſhips have, by fatal experience, been found deficient. The ſhipwrights, however, are as expert as any workmen of the eaſt, and their models, which are all from France, are excellent; the detriment, therefore, that ariſes to us from the conſtruction of ſhips at Rangoon, is not leſs evident than the benefit that we derive from importing the unmanufactured material. The Birmans, ſagaciouſly knowing their own intereſt, ſet us an example of policy, by remitting all duty on cordage, canvaſs, and wrought iron, provided theſe articles are *bona fide*, brought for the equipment of a new veſſel; the port charges alſo are not exacted from a new ſhip, on leaving the river to proceed on her firſt voyage. A conduct on their part ſo wiſe, ſuggeſts to us the expediency of adopting ſome meaſures for our own intereſt; an alien duty, or a modified diſqualification, would probably, like the acts of parliament in aid of Britiſh navigation, prove the moſt effectual remedy. Trade cannot be proſecuted in the Indian ſeas to any extent, except with Britiſh ports; many objections, it is true, may be made to ſuch a propoſition, but the good reſulting to us would be immediate and certain, while the ill conſequences, if any there be, are equivocal and remote.

But if we are called upon by our intereſt in a commercial point of view, to check the growth of ſhip-building at Rangoon, how much more important is the ſubject when ſeen in a political light? It is a fact which appears to merit ſome conſideration, and is, perhaps, not generally adverted to, that in a very few years, and at a ſmall comparative expence, a formidable navy may riſe on the banks of the Irrawaddy, from the foreſts of Pegue. It is probably not known, that artificers * are educating by our enemies for that expreſs purpoſe, while we encourage their progreſs in the ſcience, by enabling them to derive benefit, and acquire experience at the ſame time. National ſecurity, therefore, as well as mercantile advantage, ſtrongly urge a vigilant attention to a quarter, whence the means of injury to ourſelves may ſo abundantly be drawn.

* The French have long maintained an agent at Rangoon, and are thoroughly acquainted with the advantages which the country of Pegue offers.

ANECDOTE.

LUCA Giardino, from the celerity with which he worked, acquired the name of Luca Fa Preſto. He was a very ſkilful imitator of the manners of other painters, and of courſe had no very decided manner of his own.

When any one had ſat to him for his portrait, for which he had not paid, he kept the picture for a certain time in his painting-room; after which he wrote upon it, 'This picture is to be ſold; the perſon it repreſents,' adding the name to it, 'not having paid for it;' and ſent it into a ſale of pictures. This never failed to procure him the money.

CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS.

The reſolutions entered into ſome time ago by the grand jury of the county of York, reſpecting the deficiency of corn grown in the kingdom, and the cultivation of waſte lands, having been taken up by the board of agriculture, who have ſent certain letters to the ſheriffs of the different counties to aſcertain the general opinion upon the ſubject, and having been agitated by the grand juries of ſeveral counties in conſequence, we give a correct copy of theſe reſolutions, and of the proceedings of the board of agriculture upon them.

York, March 15.

WE, the grand jury of the county of York, impreſſed with a conviction, that at this criſis it is the duty of all, not only individually but collectively, to ſtand forward in the cauſe of their country, think it becoming, to offer our ſentiments to the public in the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That it is melancholy to obſerve, that corn has riſen twice within the laſt five years, not only to double its uſual price, but to double the price that, in the opinion of the legiſlature, it ought to bear, ſince there is a law to allow the importation of wheat from foreign countries, with the trifling duty of 6d. per quarter, whenever it riſes above the price of 52s. per quarter.

Reſolved, That although two ſevere viſitations, ſucceeding each other very rapidly and recently, may ſeem to account for the preſent deficiency of corn, yet that a deeper inveſtigation of the ſubject will bring forth conviction, that even the preſent ſcarcity is more truly attributable to a general deficiency of the annual produce of the country, as compared with its conſumption, and that in proceſs of time, the evil is likely to become worſe and worſe.

Reſolved, That the produce of grain in this country falling ſhort of the conſumption, muſt be moſt ſtrikingly evident, if we attend to the importation of corn in any given number of years laſt paſt, and particularly of the years 1794, 1795, 1796, which, by the report of the committee of waſte lands, amounted in value to about eight millions ſterling.

Reſolved, That it having been ſtated by the privy council, ſo long ago as the year 1790, that the value of corn imported, on an average of eighteen years preceding, was not even one-eighth of what it appears to have been ſince, in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, is a proof that we are in a ſtate of increaſing demand upon other countries, and that to expect ſo great a deficiency as has been ſtated in the foregoing reſolution, to be conſtantly ſupplied from foreign countries, muſt be deluſive, if we conſider that it is generally believed, that in a common year, the produce of corn in Europe is very little, if any thing more than equal to the conſumption of its inhabitants, and that in any ſcarcity, recourſe muſt be had to America; and that ſince the year 1790, it has been proved by experience, that America has not, in any one year, furniſhed much more corn and flour than was ſufficient for ſeven days conſumption of this country.

Reſolved, That this country being in ſuch a ſtate of inability to provide, by its annual produce, grain for the annual conſumption of its inhabitants, and having ſo ſcanty and precarious a reſource in foreign countries, it is become a matter of moſt imperious neceſſity to conſider of its future amelioration in this important reſpect.

Reſolved, That it appeared from the report of the committee of waſte lands, that there remained in England, in common, waſte, and uncultivated, the immenſe quantity of 7,800,000 acres.

Reſolved, That without aſſerting or imagining, that all theſe are convertible into a more productive ſtate, it is evident, that in attention to this mine, lie the only true, permanent, effectual, and wiſe means of redreſſing our preſent, or ſecuring againſt future wants, and of obviating the neceſſity of a precarious dependence upon foreign aſſiſtance.

Reſolved, That this country, happily poſſeſſing within itſelf the means of its own ſalvation, it ſeems a matter of clear, urgent, and neceſſary policy to call them into effect; and it is hoped that the wiſdom of the legiſlature will take into its ſerious conſideration the framing of ſuch laws and regulations as may beſt promote the immediate bringing into the beſt cultivation, all ſuch parts as may be capable of it, of the great tracts of land that are now lying in the ſtate above referred to.

Reſolved, That it ſeems a very well founded opinion, that was given by the perſons appointed to examine into and report upon the general ſtate of agriculture in this country, when they almoſt unanimouſly and uniformly declared, that the want of a fair and permanent compenſation to the proprietors, in lieu of tythes in kind, is one of the greateſt obſtacles not only to incloſure, but to the due improvement of agriculture.

Reſolved, That among other means which will doubtleſs occur, upon a due inveſtigation of the ſubject, it will be uſeful to facilitate incloſure by leſſening its expences; not merely by reducing certain fees that have been talked of, but by moderating the charges of ſolicitors, commiſſioners, and public meetings: by removing obſtacles between party and party (of which fair and adequate commutation for tithes is a principal); and by giving encouragement to the more ſpirited management of land, and to agriculture in general that reſpectability and importance in the ſcale of the public conſideration, that it ſo pre-eminently deſerves.

(Signed) GEO. ARMYTAGE, bart. foreman; and the reſt of the grand jury.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
May 27, 1800.

Preſent:

Right hon. lord Carrington, preſident.
Rt. hon. ſir Joſ. Banks, bart.
Surveyor gen. of the crown lands, M.P.
Duke of Bedford,
Earl of Winchelſea,
Earl of Egremont,
Earl of Hardwicke,
Lord viſcount Wentworth,
Lord Rodney,
Sir Chriſt. Willoughby, bart.
Sir Wm. Geary, bart. M. P.
Sir H. Fletcher, bart. M. P.
Sir John Call, bart. M. P.
John Conyers, eſq.
Langford Millington, eſq.
Henry Vavaſour, eſq.

The reſolutions of the grand jury of the county of York being read,

Reſolved, That a circular letter be written by the preſident, to the high ſheriffs of the reſpective counties of the kingdom, incloſing the reſolutions of the grand jury of the county of York, and requeſting that they may be laid before the grand juries for their conſideration, at the enſuing ſummer aſſizes.

Reſolved, That this board will immediately on its meeting after the receſs, take into conſideration, the propriety and utility of a general incloſure bill, and particularly the beſt method of incloſing ſmall commons and waſtes.

Reſolved, That in the mean time, any information that can be communicated on the above ſubject, will be thankfully received by this board, by letter addreſſed to the preſident.

Reſolved, That the board earneſtly recommends the conſideration of this intereſting ſubject, in all its branches, to the official, ordinary, and honorary members; and that they will be pleaſed to communicate the reſult of their inquiries to the board, by letter to the preſident.

The Grandjury of the county of Berks having taken into conſideration the letter from the preſident of the board of agriculture, and the reſolutions of the grand jury of the county of York, agree with that grand jury in opinion, that the incloſure of waſte lands, and a fair and permanent compenſation in lieu of tithes in kind, would be meaſures extremely beneficial to the country at large.

The grand jury of the county of Worceſter having heard the ſeveral reſolutions tranſmitted to them by the board of agriculture, entered into by the county of York, read over to them, reſolved, that thanks of the grand jury were due to the board of agriculture for the communication they had made; and that they would adopt in general the reſolutions of the county of York, recommending the cultivation waſte lands, more eſpecially that which reſpects the reduction of expences attending incloſure bills and the impediments to that meaſure ariſing from tithes.

PROCEEDINGS *in the Fourth* SESSION *of the Eighteenth Parliament of* Great Britain; *continued from Vol.* CVI. *Page* 474.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Tueſday, July 15.

LORD Grenville preſented the following meſſage from his majeſty;

George R.

His majeſty thinks it proper to lay before this houſe the copy of a treaty which has been ſigned at Vienna between his

majeſty's miniſter to that court and the miniſter plenipotentiary of the emperor of Germany, duly authoriſed for that purpoſe.

His majeſty has directed his ratification of this treaty to be immediately prepared and tranſmitted to Vienna, to be exchanged in due form with that of the emperor; but on account of the preſent advanced period of the year, his majeſty has thought it beſt not to delay communicating to parliament the engagements thus entered into; and he recommends it to this houſe to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, in order to enable his majeſty to fulfil them. His majeſty doubts not that he ſhall ſee in the conduct of parliament on this conjuncture an additional example of that good faith, firmneſs and determination, which have uniformly actuated the councils of this country: and he is perſuaded that his parliament will concur with him in thinking, that by furniſhing the means for proſecuting the war with vigour, they beſt promote the attainment of peace on grounds conſiſtent with the ſecurity and honour of this country, and with the ſafety and independence of Europe.

G. R.

Lord Grenville then moved, that his majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow, and that their lordſhips be ſummoned upon the occaſion; which was ordered accordingly.

Next day, lord Grenville called for the order of the day, which having been read, his lordſhip roſe and ſaid, he flattered himſelf he need not detain their lordſhips, or uſe many words to perſuade them to perſiſt in that line of conduct which they had, on more than one ſolemn occaſion, adopted, in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, on the conviction that ſo long as the war continued, it was the beſt and wiſeſt policy for this country to advantage itſelf of its continental connections, and to ſupport his majeſty, by enabling him to make good ſuch treaties as his majeſty might have thought expedient to enter into with his allies. He doubted not, therefore, that the houſe would again cheerfully and immediately comply with the requeſt expreſſed in his majeſty's meſſage, ſince they would not evince more good faith, more firmneſs, and more determination to ſupport his majeſty's counſels, than by thinking with his majeſty, that, by furniſhing the means of proſecuting the war with vigour, they beſt promoted the attainment of peace on grounds conſiſtent with the ſecurity and honour of the country, and with the ſafety and independence of Europe. His lordſhip therefore moved an addreſs to that effect, which was agreed to.

Tueſday, July 29, his majeſty came down to the houſe a little before four o'clock, and being ſeated on the throne, ſir Francis Molyneux, was ſent with a meſſage from his majeſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of peers. The right hon. the ſpeaker, accompanied by a number of members, accordingly attended at the bar of the houſe of lords, and addreſſed his majeſty as follows:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

Your faithful commons humbly attend your majeſty with the bill, by which their grants are completed for the public ſervice of the year.

In ſupplying the various demands of this important conjuncture, your commons conceive that they have diſcharged an indiſpenſable duty to your majeſty, and their country, by manifeſting their unſhaken determination to combine the maintenance and ſupport of public credit, with ſuch ample means of exertion, as may beſt tend to bring the conteſt, in which we are engaged, to a juſt and honourable concluſion.

To your commons it has been highly gratifying to obſerve, that, amid the viciſſitudes and difficulties which have attended this arduous ſtruggle, the ſecurity of the Britiſh empire has in many reſpects been materially ſtrengthened, its power conſolidated, and its reſources increaſed. The ſplendid and deciſive ſucceſs to which the late hoſtilities in India were conducted by the bleſſing of Providence upon the joint exertions of wiſdom and vigour in the council, and of ſkill and gallantry in the field, have neceſſarily led to new and extenſive regulations. The meaſure, which has been accordingly adopted, your commons earneſtly hope will have the effect of affording to this country all the advantages which can be derived from thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, and of inſuring to the native inhabitants the full benefit of Britiſh ſuperintendance and protection.

But to no proceedings, by which their attention has been engaged, can your commons recur with ſtronger ſentiments of ſatisfaction and confidence, than to thoſe which have contributed to the great and important arrangement by which your

majeſty's ſubjects in Great Britain and Ireland, will henceforth conſtitute one people, actuated by the ſame views, connected by the ſame intereſts, and governed by the ſame laws. In contemplating this meaſure, and the proſpect which it happily preſents, your commons cannot fail to be animated by a well founded hope, the moſt congenial to your majeſty's benevolent mind, that the united kingdom may ever preſent to the world the example of a free, and powerful people, deſirous and determined to employ their combined ſtrength and reſources for no other purpoſes than thoſe which are connected with their own honour and ſecurity, and to prove by the moderation and juſtice of their councils and conduct, that they are not altogether unworthy of the bleſſings they may enjoy.

His majeſty then gave his royal aſſent to the bill for granting his majeſty certain ſums out of the conſolidated fund, part of which were to be ſent to ſubſidize German powers; to the bill for repealing the combination act of laſt ſeſſion, and eſtabliſhing other regulations inſtead thereof; to the bill for permitting the importation of Swediſh Herrings, duty free; to the Surinam indemnity bill: and two private bills.

His majeſty then cloſed the ſeſſion, with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

'My lords and gentlemen,

'In putting an end to this laborious ſeſſion of parliament, I muſt expreſs the juſt ſenſe I entertain of the diligence and perſeverance with which you have applied yourſelves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with peculiar ſatisfaction I congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the ſteps which you have taken for effecting an entire union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

'This great meaſure, on which my wiſhes have been long earneſtly bent, I ſhall ever conſider as the happieſt event of my reign, being perſuaded that nothing could ſo effectually contribute to extend to my Iriſh ſubjects the full participation of the bleſſings derived from the Britiſh conſtitution, and to eſtabliſh on the moſt ſolid foundation, the ſtrength, proſperity, and power, of the whole empire.

'I have witneſſed with great concern the ſevere preſſure on my people, from the continued ſcarcity of the ſeaſon; but I truſt that, under the bleſſing of Providence, there is now every reaſon to expect that the approaching harveſt will afford a ſpeedy and effectual relief.

'Gentlemen of the houſe of commons.

'I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the various exigencies of the public ſervice. I regret deeply the neceſſity of theſe repeated ſacrifices on the part of my ſubjects, but they have been requiſite for the preſervation of our deareſt intereſts; and it is a great conſolation to obſerve, that notwithſtanding the continuance of unuſual burthens, the revenue, commerce, and reſources of the country, have flouriſhed beyond all former example, and are ſtill in a progreſſive ſtate of augmentation.

'My lords and gentlemen,

'The courſe of the campaign upon the continent has, by a ſudden reverſe, diſappointed the ſanguine hopes which the ſituation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to juſtify, and has unhappily again expoſed a conſiderable part of Europe to thoſe calamities and dangers, from which it had recently been reſcued by the brilliant ſucceſs of my allies.

'Much as theſe events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of juſt ſatisfaction to me to reflect, that in the courſe of this important conteſt, my efforts, and thoſe of my parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and intereſts, and for animating and ſupporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

'Notwithſtanding the viciſſitudes of war, your conſtancy and firmneſs have been productive of the moſt important and laſting advantages in the general ſituation of affairs; and the determination manifeſted in your recent declarations and conduct, muſt afford me the beſt means of promoting, in conjunction with my allies, the general intereſts, and of providing, under every circumſtance, for the honour of my crown, for the happineſs of my ſubjects, and for the ſecurity and welfare of every part of the Britiſh empire.'

Then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, ſaid—

'My lords and gentlemen,

'It is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 7th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 7th day of October next.'

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Auguſt 1,

HIS excellency the lord lieutenant, between three and four o'clock, came in ſtate to the houſe, and being ſeated on the throne, the earl of Ormond bearing the ſword of ſtate, and the earl of Athlone the cap of maintenance, the ſpeaker and the houſe of commons attending at the bar, his excellency gave the royal aſſent to the union bill, and a great number of other public and private bills.

Saturday, Aug. 2. The ſcrutiny of the election for repreſentative peers commenced this day at twelve o'clock, when the following noblemen ſtood higheſt on the liſt, and were declared elected:—

Earls of Clauricarde, Weſtmeath, Bertive, Roden, Altamont, Glandore, Longford, Erne, Deſart, Leitrim, Lucan, Londonderry, Conyngham, Llandaff.—Viſcounts Wicklow, Northland, Oxmantown, O'Neill, Bandon, Donneughmore, Carleton.—Barons Cahir, Clentworth, Callan, Somerton, Longueville, Roſsmore, Tyrawley.

About half paſt four in the afternoon, his excellency marquis Cornwallis came in ſtate to the houſe of peers, and cloſed the parliament of this kingdom with the following ſpeech from the throne:

'My lords and gentlemen,

'The whole buſineſs of this important ſeſſion being at length happily concluded, it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction that I communicate to you, by his majeſty's expreſs command, his warmeſt acknowledgments for that ardent zeal and unſhaken perſeverance which you have ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted in maturing and completing the great meaſure of a legiſlative union between this kingdom and Great Britain.—The proofs you have given on this occaſion, of your uniform attachment to the real welfare of your country, inſeparably connected with the ſecurity and proſperity of the empire at large, not only entitle you to the full approbation of your ſovereign, and the applauſe of your fellow-ſubjects, but muſt afford you the ſureſt claim to the gratitude of poſterity.—You will regret with his majeſty, the reverſe which his majeſty's allies have experienced on the continent; but his majeſty is perſuaded that the firmneſs and public ſpirit of his ſubjects, will enable him to perſevere in that line of conduct, which will beſt provide for the honour and the eſſential intereſts of his dominions, whoſe means and reſources have now by your wiſdom been more cloſely and intimately combined.'

'Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

'I am to thank you in his majeſty's name, for the liberal ſupplies which you have cheerfully granted for the various and important branches of the public ſervice in the preſent year. His majeſty has alſo witneſſed with pleaſure, that wiſe liberality which will enable him to make a juſt and equitable retribution to thoſe bodies and individuals, whoſe privileges and intereſts are affected by the union; and he has ſeen with ſatisfaction, that attention to the internal proſperity of this country, which has been ſo conſpicuouſly teſtified by the encouragement you have given to the improvement and extenſion of its inland navigation.

'My lords and gentlemen,

'I have the happineſs to acquaint you that the country in general has in a great meaſure returned to its former ſtate of tranquillity. If in ſome diſtricts a ſpirit of plunder and diſaffection ſtill exiſts, theſe diſorders, I believe, will prove to be merely local, and will, I doubt not, be ſoon effectually terminated. The preſſure of ſcarcity on the poorer claſſes, though much relieved by private generoſity, and by the ſalutary proviſions of the legiſlature, has been long and unuſually ſevere; but, I truſt, that under the favour of Providence, we may draw a pleaſing proſpect of future plenty from the preſent appearance of the harveſt. I am perſuaded, that the great meaſure which is now accompliſhed, could never have been effected but by a decided conviction on your part, that it would tend to reſtore and preſerve the tranquillity of this country, to encreaſe its commerce and manufactures, to perpetuate its connection with Great Britain, and augment the reſources of the empire. You will not fail to impreſs theſe ſentiments on the minds of your fellow-ſubjects—you will encourage and improve that juſt confidence which they have manifeſted in the reſult of your deliberations on this ardent queſtion. Above all, you will be ſtudious to inculcate the full conviction, that, united with the people of Great Britain into one kingdom, go-

verned by the ſame ſovereign, protected by the ſame laws, and repreſented in the ſame legiſlature, nothing will be wanting on their part but a ſpirit of induſtry and order, to inſure to them the full advantages under which the people of Great Britain have enjoyed a greater degree of proſperity, ſecurity, and freedom, than has ever yet been experienced by any other nation. I cannot conclude without offering to you and to the nation at large, my perſonal congratulations on the accompliſhment of this great work, which has received the ſanction and concurrence of our ſovereign, on the anniverſary of that auſpicious day which placed his illuſtrious family on the throne of theſe realms. The empire, is now, through your exertions, ſo completely united, and by union ſo ſtrengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make, either to weaken it by diviſions, or to overturn it by force. Under the protection of the Divine Providence, the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will, I truſt, remain in all future ages the faireſt monument of his majeſty's reign, already diſtinguiſhed by ſo many and ſuch various bleſſings conferred upon every claſs and deſcription of his ſubjects.'

House of Commons.

Friday, Auguſt 1.

The ſpeaker having returned with the commons from the houſe of peers, took the chair, and acquainted the houſe that the royal aſſent had been given to the union bill, &c.

After ſome trifling buſineſs was gone through, it was reſolved, *nem. con.* that the thanks of this houſe be given to the right hon. J. Forſter, their ſpeaker, for his faithful and eminent ſervices in the chair.

Saturday, Auguſt 2. The houſe met, and accompanied the ſpeaker to the houſe of lords, where they heard his excellency's ſpeech; and on their return, the parliament broke up for ever.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A NEW comic opera, by Mr. Holman, under the name of WHAT A BLUNDER! was repreſented at this theatre, Thurſday Auguſt 14.

Dramatis Perſonæ.

Daſhington, Mr. Fawcett; ſir Sturdy O'Tremor, Mr. Johnſtone; count Alphonſo d'Eſparza, Mr. Holman; don Miguel de Lara, Mr. Suett; Lopez, Mr. Farley; Juan, Mr. Emery;—Angelina, Miſs De Camp; Leonora, Mrs. Mountain; Jacquelina, Miſs Wheatly; Viletta, Miſs Menage.—Nuns, friars, banditti, officers of inquiſition, &c.

Fable.

The ſcene lies in Valencia.—Count Alphonſo having been ſeparated from his wife by unavoidable circumſtances, falls into company with Daſhington, a young Engliſh officer, of a lively, ſpirited character. Daſhington becomes acquainted with a lady at Madrid, whom he underſtands to be Angelina, the wife of Alphonſo. Daſhington, elated with youthful vanity, tells Alphonſo, to whom he is nearly a ſtranger, of his having made an appointment with this lady, and Alphonſo conceiving her to be his wife, challenges him, and a conteſt enſues. Daſhington is wounded, but ſoon recovers; and Alphonſo, ſick of the world, in conſequence of the ſuppoſed miſconduct of his wife, retires from it. His wife, ignorant of his ſuſpicions, and miſerable on account of his abſence, wanders in purſuit of him, and is taken by a banditti, who confine her in a cavern. Daſhington, with the generoſity natural to his character, aſſumes the diſguiſe of a friar, in order to reſcue from a convent, Jaquelina, the miſtreſs of his friend, ſir Sturdy O'Tremor, an Iriſh officer, who, though in the vigour of health, yet in conſequence of being deprived of his miſtreſs, fancies he is the victim of all poſſible diſorders, and that he is dropping into his grave. Daſhington plays upon the vanity of Juan, gardener of the convent in which Jaquelina is confined, and induces him to open the gates. O'Tremor, who is at hand, paſſes the gate, and eſcapes with Jaquelina, while Daſhington is treating Juan with a cordial drop, and amuſing him with a pretended admiration of the garden; Juan, however, diſcovers the artifice, and raiſing an out-cry, Daſhington is ſecured and brought before one of the judges of the inquiſition, who orders him to be kept in a dungeon 'till the tribunal ſhall determine what puniſhment ſhe ſhall ſuffer. Juan is left to guard Daſhington in the dungeon. The banditti who have ſeized Angelina, get Jaquelina alſo into

their poſſeſſion. This banditti get by a ſecret paſſage into the priſon with the deſign of robbing the houſe belonging to don Miguel, the judge, and of murdering him. When they enter the priſon they find Daſhington in the habit of a culprit deſtined to an *auto da fa*. The banditti propoſe to make Daſhington a confederate, if he will aſſiſt in the murder of don Miguel, a propoſal at which he ſhudders with horror, notwithſtanding the dreadful fate which awaits him, and in order to fruſtrate their barbarous intention he gives the alarm, but is huddled by the villains through the ſecret door juſt as Juan approaches. Juan is ſeized with terror, conceiving that Daſhington had been taken away by a legion of devils. Don Miguel, however, ſuſpects that he has connived at the eſcape of Daſhington, and therefore dooms him to confinement. Daſhington is taken by the robbers into their cave, where he meets with Jaquelina—the miſtreſs of his friend O'Tremor. Jaquelina, finding that there is no poſſibility of eſcape from the cavern, except by the paſſage back into the priſon, perſuades Daſhington to return with her, alledging that he has leſs to fear from the judge than from the robbers. Daſhington aſſents, and gets back to the priſon, from which he is releaſed by the judge, who is in reality a benevolent man, and who holds his ſtation in the inquiſition, to prevent it from being occupied by ſomebody leſs diſpoſed to mercy than himſelf. Angelina, who had alſo eſcaped from the ſubterraneous abode of the robbers, is overcome by the violence of a ſtorm in a lonely place, where ſhe vents her agonies, and is heard by Alphonſo, who, though he had endeavoured to ſteel his heart againſt the impulſe of humanity, cannot hear an unprotected woman complain without rendering her aſſiſtance. Darkneſs prevents him from knowing who ſhe is, and he bears her fainting with grief and fatigue, into his ſecluded dwelling.—On her recovery, they of courſe are known to each other. Angelina manifeſts the moſt joyful ſurpriſe at the ſight her huſband; but he, perſuaded of her diſloyalty, rejects her with diſdain, and leaves her.—She follows him, and meets O'Tremor, who places her under the protection of Daſhington, while he himſelf goes in purſuit of Jaquelina. Alphonſo enters, and ſeeing his wife with Daſhington, the object of his ſuſpicion, draws his ſword, and they are going to fight, when Leonora, the ſiſter of Angelina, who had received the viſits of Daſhington at Alphonſo's houſe, enters, and explains matters ſo as to prove that Daſhington had ſuppoſed her name to be Angelina, and under that deluſion had excited the jealouſy of Alphonſo by mentioning his aſſignation with her. Alphonſo of courſe is convinced of his error, and is reconciled to his wife. Don Miguel, the guardian of Leonora and the father of Jaquelina, allots the one to O'Tremor, and the latter to Daſhington, and the piece terminates with general happineſs.

The author of the preſent opera, cannot be ſaid on this occaſion to merit that applauſe which his other productions, and eſpecially his firſt eſſay, may juſtly claim. The opera is plot within plot; confuſed and intricate. The ſcenes are unconnected, and the incidents overſtrained, and yet from the character of Alphonſo, an intereſt ſprings up, whoſe forcible impreſſion contributed in no ſmall degree to the ſucceſs of the piece. A miſanthrope, however paradoxical it may appear, is now the delight of ſociety:—Colman and Cumberland led the way; and Holman, by following the ſame beaten track, verifies ſir John Falſtaff's ſaying, 'Your Engliſh never get hold of a good thing but they wear it threadbare.' However, if this part of it threw no novelty into the ſubject it did variety, and here was certainly a great point gained. To refrain laughing at ſome of the whimſical ſituations in this opera is impoſſible. Equally impoſſible is it to ſuppreſs the feelings in the graver paſſages. Mr. Holman wants neither humour nor elevation of thought; he only wanted a better ſubject to unite and diſplay them.

The muſic of the piece has nothing very ſtriking in its compoſition—it is, however, pretty, and has many original movements.—The following favorite Air was ſung by Mrs. Mountain.

The hope which animates my heart,
And makes me ev'ry fear diſmiſs,—
Deceitful joy can ne'er impart;
No, 'tis the harbinger of bliſs.

So, when at eve, in tints of gold
The radiant clouds adorn the ſkies,
They thus prepare us to behold
the morrow's ſun in ſplendor riſe.

Yes, I'll indulge the dear belief,
That happy morrows are in ſtore,—
And truſt that voice which tells me grief,
Shall never haunt my boſom more.
The hope which animates, &c.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

ODE ON WAR.

STILL thro' devoted realms afar,
Fast drives the furious god of war,
And waves his blood-distained plume.
The rapid rivers, as they flow,
Drink streams of blood, the sword of woe,
Insatiate still, supplies the greedy tomb.
Where plenty reigns and yellow harvest smile
He rushes on, delighting there to roam,
To waste the sweetest treasures of the soil,
And drag the peasant from his peaceful home.
This is Ambition's work, Ambition's deed!
Which prompts the angry god, and spurs the foaming steed.

Here lives perhaps a guiltless race,
Toil their delight, their blessing, peace,
Their life's best treasure cheerful health.
Griefs that from parting friendship flow,
The greatest ills perhaps they know,
The greatest good, their ignorance of wealth.
Their hand ne'er grasps the steel, that slays around,
And multiplies on man the wounds of care,
Save 'tis to break the clod, or till the ground,
Peace wants no weapon but the plowman's share.
No distant shouts disturb the peaceful scene,
Save when at joyous eve they gambol on the green.

Yet even here, howe'er remote,
Too soon is heard war's rugg'd note,
Too soon the flying banner view'd,
In arms untaught, they shun the fray,
And falling soon a hapless prey,
Exchange their smiling homes for servitude.
But they who long have cherish'd freedom's laws,
Know not to live beneath the servile state;
They fly to arms, just vengeance aids their cause,
And they who learn'd to love, are taught to hate.
'Tis soul, 'tis curst Ambition points the steel,
Which rais'd on high itself, forgets what others feel.

Did not Ambition lay the baleful train,
Of civil discord on Pharsalia's plain?
Did not Ambition spot a guiltless throne,
And raise a Cromwell to a height unknown?
O fatal passion! fatal cause
Of ills to man unfelt before!
That spurns at God's and Nature's laws,
That blood from ev'ry art'ry draws,
And pours its bane on many a happy shore.
Its sons rush out, and round for victims stray,
Like savage tigers from their gloomy den,
On unprotected innocence they prey,
And glut themselves in blood, Great God! and these are men.

Now, now, th' embattled host appears,
The god his martial aspect rears,
And threatens death and ruin nigh.
Now oppos'd the battle's strife,
Sword to sword, and life to life!
The thund'ring cannons pour along the sky.
Fate wings the dart, or the brave hero dies,
Or one less famous bites the blood-stain'd ground,
Deep groans of anguish rend the distant skies,
And Nature hears unmov'd the piercing sound.
Still, still they fight, and round destruction cling,
While vict'ry hovers o'er on hesitating wing.

Still the impetuous god of war,
Drives thro' the fight his thund'ring car,
And tramples o'er th' unnumber'd slain.
When lo! while heaving many a sigh,
With falt'ring step, and tearful eye,
Sweet melting Pity comes along the plain.
With trembling hand she grasps his levell'd dart,
And with a voice that angels love to hear,
That finds an easy passage to the heart,
Entreats the god to check his fell career.
But ah! 'tis vain! her voice an empty sound!
He spurns the pray'r, and tramples Pity to the ground.

Next cautious fear with haggard mien,
Approaches ſlow the dreadful ſcene,
His blood runs cold in ev'ry vein.
And now advanc'd, with fainting heart,
He flings the wild uncertain dart,
Then turning flies and ſkims along the plain.
Now raſh deſpair, who ſees the day is loſt,
Marks well the path, that valour oft hath trod,
Then dauntleſs viewing the victorious hoſt
Waves high his ſword, and flies to meet the god.
Unequal conteſt! ſoon the fatal dart,
Inflicts a deadly wound, that reaches to the heart.

The battle done, then comes Affliction's reign,
The widow hangs in anguiſh o'er the ſlain,
The orphan ſorrows for his ſire's return,
Alas! his aſhes wait the peaceful urn.
O thou, delight-inſpiring Peace,
O hither waft thy balmy breath,
From war's dread ſhackles man releaſe,
Bid the loud cannon's thunder ceaſe,
And plant thy olive, on the plains of death.
Riſe, Juſtice riſe! thy well-nerv'd arm uprear,
Haſte, Virtue, hither in thy radiant car,
Together labour at th' avenging ſpear,
And baniſh from the world th' inſatiate god of war.

JUVENIS.

ODE on PEACE.

WHAT voice is that, celeſtial ſound!
That breaks ſo ſweetly on my ear?
Some ſeraph ſure, by pity crown'd,
Has quitted heav'n, to warble here.
Or is it fancy in deluſion dreſt,
That ſpeaks the ſoft melodious note,
If ſo, deluſion is a welcome gueſt,
For ſweet the charms that o'er my ſenſes float.
Wafted in mildeſt, kindeſt meaſure,
It whiſpers bliſs, it whiſpers pleaſure.
It is a ſound, would check the loudeſt ſigh,
Arreſt the riſing groan of wild deſpair,
Steal the big tear from jaded ſorrow's eye,
And win the ſaddeſt ſoul to heav'n and pray'r.
Be ſtill, ye raging waves, ye rude winds ceaſe,
I know the heav'n-born ſound, it is the voice of Peace.

It ſpeaks;—O man, ſad tenant of the earth,
Where ſorrow faſtens on the wing of time;
Where reigns inconſtancy of early birth,
And war's dread rumours ſound thro' ev'ry clime.
Why now upon my altars blaze,
The odours ſweet of grateful praiſe?
Why decks my brow the votive wreath?
But ſudden now, why ruthleſs tear,
The wreath away, you faſten'd there?
Why fly my altars for the fields of death?
What joys can war to thee proclaim?
What wounds, what ſorrows can it heal?
'T will promiſe glory, wealth and fame,
And brighteſt proſpects to the ſoul reveal.
But what is glory, wealth and fame?
What a great and ſplendid name?
If guiltleſs blood diſtain the warrior's ſteel,
Of ev'ry care War keeps the fatal key,
But bleſſings crowd the land, that loves to ſhelter me.

O mark the place of my repoſe,
How ſweetly nature ſmiles around!
Where thiſtles grew, there ſprings the roſe,
And plenty reigns on barren ground.
Whether rude boreas tears the ſkies,
Or zephyr gently glides along,
Still induſtry his labour plies,
And bleſſes me, in many a ruſtic ſong.
Tho' wild, untutor'd be his meaſure,
He ſings of bliſs, he ſings of pleaſure.
Soon as begins to break the miſty dawn
O'er th' eaſtern hills, his care is on the wing,
The cheerful choriſters of early morn,
Greet his approach, and o'er his labour ſing.
He dreads no foe, no ſavage fiends that roam,
To drag him from his wife, his children, and his home.

High on the wave, the freighted veſſels ride,
Commerce with ready aid the ſails diſplay,
To various lands, thro' various climes they glide,
No dangers, ſave from Heav'n, obſtruct their way.
For them the various weſtern ſhore,
Unfolds its mines, unlocks its ſtore,
For them Peruvian treaſures glare,
For them the eaſtern world diſplays,
Its ſilken wealth, its diamond's blaze,
Induſtrious China pours her ample ware.
And freighted now with diff'rent ſtore,
With joyful ſail they homeward ſteer,
And glad, the merchant views the ſhore,
Where live his friends, and all his ſoul holds dear.
'Thrice welcome, happieſt land, he cries,
Where my deareſt, ſweeteſt treaſure lies,
And love and friendſhip meet to crown my care.
Thrice welcome ye, for whom I plow the main,
Welcome my country's clime, my country's hills again.'
And while the merchants diſtant roam,
And fearleſs brave the foaming tide,
The earth's rich culture thrives at home,
A nation's glory and her pride.
O mark! around th' induſtrious train,
Apply the ſickle to the corn;
The farmer counts his ample gain,
And ſmiling plenty fills her golden horn.
This is fortune's fulleſt meaſure,
This is bliſs, and this is pleaſure.
Knowledge advances, and the arts improve,
The ſoul's high paſſions melt and are refin'd,
The warrior ſlumbers in the arms of love,
His ſword lies by him, to the ſheath conſign'd.
Now comes fair Virtue's milder, happier reign,
Now Juſtice, lovely truth, and all the heav'nly train.
And now Religion mild and unalloy'd,
By ſavage war's enthuſiaſtic rage,
Teaches the heart how life may be enjoy'd,
Without war's evils on this mortal ſtage.
In heav'n where virtue, juſtice, truth,
Flouriſh in bright eternal youth,
Reigns bliſs unfading, ever new;
If then on earth they love to dwell,
When war's loud tumults ceaſe to ſwell,
A taſte of Heaven's bliſs will ſure enſue.
Then why, O man, reject my aid,
Which heightens pleaſure, ſweetens reſt,
Why fly my humble tranquil ſhade,
As if ſome poiſon lurk'd within my breaſt.
Return, ſad wand'rer, to thy home,
Ev'n now too far thy footſteps roam,
Return, or grief will live thy boſom's gueſt,
Sheathe now thy ſword, no more the trumpet blow,
Cloſe the ſad ſcene of war, and make a heav'n below. JUVENIS.

A FABLE.

Addreſſed to YOUNG MARRIED LADIES.

By Mrs. HALE.

FANNY, beware of jealouſy,
Our ſex's bittereſt enemy;
'For other foes we are prepared,
And nature puts us on our guard;'
But in this foe ſuch ſtings are found,
As give our peace its deadlieſt wound.
Of this, my dear, I'll give a ſample,
As precept binds not like example.—
A giddy, fond, unthinking miſs
Had built her caſtle in the air,
And thinking nought could croſs her bliſs
When once ſh'd fix'd her ſtation there:
Was quite ſurpriz'd one ſtarry night,
To find her mate had ta'en his flight.
At his return with many a ſigh,
She aſk'd him what he meant,
Thus from her ſide abroad to fly;
And if 'twas his intent
That ſhe ſhou'd thus bewail her fate,
And weep the abſence of her mate?
'My dear,' cry'd he, 'I own your charms
May juſtly claim their due;
They bring me gladly to your arms:
But then it is as true
That men, like birds muſt ſometimes fly—
Both, both will claim their liberty.
If then your caſtle's made a cage,
Nor lets me uſe my wing;
Like other birds I'll vent my rage,
Sit ſulky, and ne'er ſing.
But if I fly ſometimes from home,
With joy you back will ſee me come.'
Time and experience made her wiſe,
She open'd wide the door;
And now much greater her ſurprize,
He flew abroad no more!
Take you the hint, your mate ſet free,
He'll never long for liberty.

From the ANNUAL BILL of NORTHAMPTON. By Mr. COWPER.

'OH moſt delightful hour by man
Experienc'd here below;
The hour that terminates his ſpan,
His folly and his woe.
Worlds ſhould not bribe me back to tread
Again life's dreary waſte;
To ſee my days again o'erſpread
With all the gloomy paſt.
My home, henceforth, is in the ſkies,
Earth, ſeas, and ſun adieu;
All heaven unfolded to my eyes,
I have no ſight for you.'
Thus ſpake Aſpatio, firm poſſeſt
Of Faith's ſupporting rod;
Then breath'd his ſoul into its reſt,
The boſom of his God.
He was a man among the few
Sincere on Virtue's ſide,
And all his ſtrength from ſcripture drew,
To hourly uſe apply'd.
The rule he priz'd, by that he fear'd,
He hated, hop'd, and lov'd,
Nor ever frown'd, or ſad appear'd,
But when his heart had rov'd.
For he was frail, as thou or I,
And evil felt within,
But when he felt it, heav'd a ſigh,
And loath'd the thought of ſin.
Such liv'd Aſpatio, and at laſt
Call'd up from earth to heav'n;
The gulph of death triumphant paſs'd
By gales of bleſſing driv'n.
His joys be mine, each reader cries,
When my laſt hour arrives:
They ſhall be yours, my verſe replies,
Such *only* be your lives.

POOR MARGUERITE.

By Mrs. ROBINSON.

SWIFT o'er the wild and dreary waſte
A *nut-brown* maid was ſeen to haſte,
Wide-waving was her unbound hair,
And ſun ſcorch'd was her boſom bare!
For ſummer's noon had ſhed its beams,
As ſhe lay wrapp'd in fev'riſh dreams;
While on the wither'd hay-ſtack ſide,
By turns ſhe ſlept, by turns ſhe cried—
'Ah! where lies hid the balſam ſweet,
To heal the wounds—of Marguerite?'

Dark was her large but ſunken eye,
Which wildly gazed upon the ſky!
And ſwiftly down her freckly face
The unfelt dews began to pace;
For ſhe was lorn, and many a day,
Had all alone been doom'd to ſtray,
And many a night her boſom warm
Had throbb'd, beneath the pelting ſtorm—
And ſtill ſhe ſigh'd 'The rain falls ſweet,
It bathes the wounds—of Marguerite!'

Acroſs the waſte of printleſs ſnow,
All day the *nut-brown* maid would go!
And when the winter moon had ſhed
Its pale beams o'er the mountain's head,
She on a broomy pillow lay,
To watch the tardy glimpſe of day;
While the cold breath of dawn-light flew
Acroſs the fields of frozen dew,
And then ſhe cried 'The air is ſweet,
'It fans the breaſt—of Marguerite!'

The weedy lane ſhe lov'd to tread,
When ſtars their twinkling luſtre ſhed;
While from the lone and ſilent cot
The watchful cur aſſailed her not—
Though at the beggar he would fly,
And fright the trav'ller paſſing by;
But ſhe ſo kind and gentle ſeem'd,
Such ſoftneſs in her dark eyes beam'd,
That ſavage fierceneſs could not greet
With leſs than ſmiles—poor Marguerite!

And why did ſhe, with ſun-burnt breaſt,
So wander, and ſo ſcorn to reſt?
Why did the *nut-brown* maiden go
O'er burning plains, and waſtes of ſnow?
What made her fev'riſh boſom ſigh,
And dimm'd her large and hazel eye?
And ſtole the hour of ſlumber ſweet
From the ſcorch'd brain—of Marguerite?

Soon ſhalt thou know; for ſee how lorn
She climbs the ſteep of ſhaggy thorn!
Now on the jutting cliff ſhe ſtands,
And claſps her cold—but ſnow-white hands;
She ſighs '*farewell!*' and, bending ſlow,
Looks trembling on the main below,
And, liſt'ning, ev'ry wave to hear,
Calls from the deep her Henry dear!
Then topples from the rock to meet
The *plighted-love*—of Marguerite!

SONNET.

STATELY yon veſſel ſails adown the tide,
To ſome far-diſtant land adventurous bound,
The ſailors buſy cries from ſide to ſide
Pealing among the echoing rocks reſound;
A patient, thoughtleſs, much-enduring band,
Joyful they enter on their ocean way,
With ſhouts exulting leave their native land,
And know no care beyond the preſent day.
But is there no poor mourner left behind,
Who ſorrows for a child or huſband there?
Who at the howling of the midnight wind
Will wake and tremble in her boding prayer?
So may her voice be heard, and Heaven be kind—
Go gallant ſhip, and be thy fortune fair!

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Gazettes.]

Admiralty-office, July 22.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on Board the Ville de Paris, at Sea, July 14.

Sir,

I HEREWITH tranſmit, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, a letter with its ſeveral incloſures, which I have received from rear admiral ſir John Borlaſe Warren, giving an account of an attack made by the boats of his majeſty's ſhips under his orders on a convoy, near the iſland of Noirmoutier, of which I highly approve, and of the ſpirited conduct ſhewn on the whole occaſion. I am, ſir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Renown, Bourneuf Bay, July 2.

My Lord,

I BEG leave to inform your lordſhip, that, having received information that a ſhip of war with a large convoy of the enemy were laying within the iſland of Noirmoutier, which had aſſembled there from Sable D'Olonne deſtined for Breſt, I judged the deſtruction thereof might be of great conſequence to his majeſty's ſervice; I anchored therefore with his majeſty's ſhips named in the margin [Renown, Defence, Fiſgard, Lord Nelſon, cutter] on the 1ſt inſtant, in the bay of Bourneuf, and directed the boats of the ſquadron to follow captain Martin's orders for their further proceedings, and I take the liberty of referring your lordſhip to the incloſed letter for a particular account of the tranſactions on the 1ſt and 2d inſtant.

Although owing to an accident a part of the men have been made priſoners, and four wounded in their retreat upon this occaſion, yet, from the loſs the enemy has ſuſtained, I hope the enterpriſe will meet your lordſhip's approbation, as well as the gallantry and preſence of mind diſplayed by lieutenant Burke upon the above critical ſervice, with the zeal and bravery of the ſeveral officers and men employed under him, and I truſt will recommend them to your lordſhip's notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

Fiſgard, at anchor, in Bourneuf Bay, July 2.

Sir,

I BEG to inform you, that the boats of the ſhips named in the margin [Renown, Fiſgard, and Defence] were formed into three diviſions yeſterday evening under the directions of lieutenant Burke, to attack the armed veſſels and convoy laying within the ſands, in Bourneuf Bay, moored in a ſtrong poſition of defence, and under the protection of ſix heavy batteries at the SE part of Noirmoutier beſide flanking guns on every projecting point. At twelve o'clock, after much reſiſtance and conſiderable loſs on the part of the enemy, we had poſſeſſion of La Tereſe, four armed veſſels, and fifteen ſail of merchantmen, the whole of which were burnt on finding it impoſſible to bring them out; and this eſſential ſervice would have been accompliſhed in the moſt ſatisfactory manner if the boats, in returning, could have found a paſſage over the ſand banks; but unfortunately they took the ground, and in leſs than ten minutes were perfectly dry, at the ſame time expoſed to a continual fire from the forts and 400 French ſoldiers formed in the rear; but, in oppoſition to this they determined to attack other veſſels of the enemy, and ſecure one ſufficiently large to receive all the party, which they did; and with great intrepidity, exertion, and ſtrength, drew her upward of two miles over the ſands, until they were up to their necks in water, before ſhe would float; but I am ſorry to add, that four officers and eighty-eight of the valuable men employed in this glorious enterprize are priſoners, though from every report there are only a few wounded.

I ſincerely congratulate you on having ſucceeded with ſo little loſs in this important ſervice, all the veſſels being laden with corn and valuable cargoes, much wanted for the fleets in Breſt; and I am ſure you will be highly gratified with the gallantry and uncommon perſeverance manifeſted by the officers and men upon this occaſion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

A Liſt of Veſſels taken and burnt by the Boats of his Majeſty's Ship Renown, &c.

Armed Veſſels.

Ship La Tereſa of 20 guns; a lugger of 12 guns; two ſchooner gun-boats of ſix guns each; one cutter of ſix guns.—Total, 50 guns.

Merchant Veſſels.

Fifteen ſail all laden (as well as the armed veſſels) with flour, corn, proviſions, bale goods, and ſhip timber, for the fleet at Breſt.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 9.

Copy of a letter from earl St. Vincent, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated on board the Royal George, at Sea, the 4th inſt.

Sir,

I DID not think the enterprize of ſir Edw. Hamilton, or of capt. Campbell, could have been rivalled, until I read the incloſed letter from ſir Edward Pellew, relating the deſperate ſervice performed by acting lieut. Coghlan, of the Viper cutter, on the 29th July, which has filled me with pride and admiration; and although the circumſtance of his not having completed his time in his majeſty's navy operates at preſent againſt his receiving the reward he is moſt ambitious of obtaining, I am perſuaded the the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty will do all in their power to conſole him under his ſevere wounds, and grant him promotion the moment he is in a capacity to receive it. I am, ſir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Impetueux, Palais Road,

My lord, Auguſt 1.

I have true pleaſure in ſtating to your lordſhip the good conduct of lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, to whom, for former gallant behaviour, you had given an acting commiſſion to command the Viper cutter, from this ſhip.

This gallant young man, when watching Port Louis, thought he could ſucceed in boarding ſome of the cutters or gun-veſſels which have been moving about the entrance of that harbour, and for this purpoſe he entreated a ten-oared cutter from me, with 12 volunteers; and on Tueſday night the 29th inſt. he took this boat, with Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midſhipman, and ſix of his men, making with himſelf, 20, and accompanied by his own boat and one from the Amethyſt, he determined upon boarding a gun-brig, mounting three long 24 pounders and four 6 pounders, full of men, moored with ſprings on her cables, in a naval port of difficult acceſs, within piſtol-ſhot of three batteries, ſurrounded by ſeveral armed craft, and not a mile from a 74 and two frigates bearing an admiral's flag. Undiſmayed by ſuch formidable appearances, the early diſcovery of his approach (for they were at quarters) and the loſt aid of the two other boats, he bravely determined to attack alone, and boarded her on the quarter; but unhappily, in the dark, jumping into a trawl-net hung up to dry, he was pierced through the thigh by a pike, and ſeveral of his men hurt, and all knocked back into the boat.

Unchecked in ardour, they hauled the boat further a-head, and again boarded, and maintained againſt 87 men, 16 of whom were ſoldiers, an obſtinate conflict, killing ſix and wounding 20, among whom was every officer belonging to her. His own loſs, one killed and eight wounded; himſelf in two places, Mr. Paddon in ſix. I feel particularly happy in the expected ſafety of all the wounded. He ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of Mr. Paddon, and the whole of his party, many of whom were knocked overboard, and twice beat into the boat, but returned to the charge with unabated courage. I truſt I ſhall ſtand excuſed by your lordſhip for ſo minute a deſcription, produced by my admiration of that courage which, hand to hand, gave victory to a handful of brave fellows over four times their number; and of that ſkill which formed, conducted, and effected ſo daring an enterprize.

Le Cerbère, commanded by a lieut. de Vaiſſeau, and towed out under a very heavy fire, is given up as a prize by the ſquadron, to mark their admiration, and will not, I know, be the only reward of ſuch bravery; they will receive that protection your lordſhip ſo liberally accords to all the young men in the ſervice who happily diſtinguiſh themſelves under your command.

I incloſe lieut. Coghlan's letter, and have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

His majeſty's cutter Viper,
Tueſday morn. 8 o'clock.

Dear ſir,

I have ſucceeded in bringing out the gun-brig Le Cerbère, of three guns (24 pounders) and four 6 pounders, and eighty-ſeven men, commanded by a lieut. de Vaiſſeau. Pray forgive me, when I ſay from under the batteries of Port Louis, and after a moſt deſperate reſiſtance being made, firſt by her, and afterward by the batteries at both ſides, and a fire from ſome ſmall veſſels which

lay round her; but nothing that I could expect from a veſſel lying in that inactive ſituation, was equal to the few brave men belonging to your ſhip, whom I ſo juſtly confided in, aſſiſted by ſix men from the cutter, and Mr. Paddon, midſhipman, who, I am ſorry to ſay, was wounded in ſeveral places, though I hope not mortally. I am ſorry to ſtate the loſs of one man belonging to the cutter, who was ſhot through the head, and four of your brave men, with myſelf, wounded in different parts of the body: the principal one I received was with a pike, which penetrated my left thigh. Mr. Patteſhall, in the cutter's ſmall boat, aſſiſted with two midſhipmen from the Amethyſt in one of their boats. The loſs of the enemy is not yet aſcertained, owing to the confuſion. I remain, &c.

J. COGHLAN.

N. B. There are five killed, and twenty one wounded; ſome very badly.

A return of killed and wounded in a ten-oared cutter belonging to the Impetueux, under the command of lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, on the 29th of July.

Viper cutter—One ſeaman killed; lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, Mr. Silas H. Paddon (midſhipman) two ſeamen, wounded.

Impetueux—Four ſeamen wounded.

Total—One killed, eight wounded.

SHIPS Captured from the ENEMY.

THE Ajax of four guns, by the Hazard cutter.

La Fortune of 22 guns, by the Ruby.

The Cortes of 4 guns, by the Flora.

La Revanche of 14 guns, by the Uraine.

La Gironde of 16 guns, and L'Alerte of 14 guns, by the Fiſguard.

Seven merchant veſſels, and two gun boats by the Anſon.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

JULY 31.

A COURT of common council was held yeſterday, at which the lord mayor, 10 aldermen, and a great number of commoners were preſent,—when Mr. Hodgſon, in a ſhort introductory ſpeech, moved, 'That an humble addreſs and petition be preſented to his majeſty, praying he would take into his conſideration the preſent ſituation of public affairs, and humbly imploring him to take ſuch ſteps as he may think fit, for the purpoſe of opening an immediate negociation with the French republic, for the reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace;' which was ſeconded by Mr. Reeve, when a long debate enſued, in which ſeveral gentlemen were engaged both *pro* and *con*.

Mr. S. Dixon moved, as an amendment, that all the words of the original motion, after the word 'That' be left out, and that the following words be ſubſtituted, viz. 'Peace is always deſirable, but eſpecially to a trading country like Great Britain: that the moſt likely means to obtain peace upon ſecure and honourable terms, is by a proper confidence in the executive government, and by firmneſs and union among ourſelves.'

This amendment was the cauſe of a debate which laſted near two hours. The queſtion being vociferouſly called for, the amendment was put and carried in the affirmative; and a diviſion being immediately demanded and complied with, there appeared for the amendment, 8 aldermen—37 commoners—2 tellers—47. Againſt the amendment, 1 alderman—38 commoners—2 tellers—41.—6 majority.

On Tueſday came on, at Worceſter aſſizes, the trial of Samuel F. Waddington, on an information for foreſtalling hops. The information contained a great many counts.

The chief evidence againſt him was that of a clerk to a hop-dealer, in Worceſter, who ſaid, that on the 29th of March laſt, he heard Mr. Waddington entreat the hop-planters on the market, not to ſell at the low price of 11l.; and that it would be their own fault, if hops did not riſe to 20l. the hundred weight, as the ſtocks of the brewers were nearly exhauſted, and they might depend on his (Mr. Waddington's) exertions to keep up the price.

This tranſaction was not the only one proved againſt him. It alſo appeared, that on the 19th of April he again addreſſed a body of hop-dealers to the ſame effect, and purchaſed quantities of hops for ſtated periods to come, ſome at 12l. 10s. others at 14l. and ſome even at 15l. per hundred weight, which was conſiderably above the market price. Theſe facts, of courſe, conſtituted foreſtalling; and, after a long trial, which laſted till the evening, the jury found Mr. Waddington guilty on all the counts in the information.

The court was exceſſively crowded, and

the trial excited great intereſt in Worceſter, which is a place deeply intereſted in the hop trade.

The proſecution was inſtituted by ſome eminent brewers in London, who deſerve the thanks of the public.

A liſt of the wars with France and their duration ſince the year 1116:

A.D.	Laſted.	A.D.	Laſted.
1116	2 years.	1549	1 year.
1161	23 years.	1557	2 years.
1144	1 year.	1562	2 years.
1201	15 years.	1627	2 years.
1224	19 years.	1666	1 year.
1294	5 years.	1689	10 years.
1339	21 years.	1701	11 years.
1368	52 years.	1744	4 years
1422	49 years.	1756	7 years.
1492	1 month.	1778	5 years.
1512	2 years.	1792	ſtill ſubſiſts.
1521	6 years.		

Thus it appears we are now in the twenty-third war, and that in the ſpace of 684 years we have had 442 of peace, and 242 years of war;—we thus have been more than a third of the time in a ſtate of hoſtility.

AUGUST 2.

Report and reſolutions of the committee appointed to enquire into the improvements neceſſary in the port of London.

Your committee, being ordered to report their opinion on the ſeveral matters referred to them, have come to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is eſſential to the improvement and accommodation of the port of London, that London bridge ſhould be rebuilt on ſuch a conſtruction as to permit a free paſſage at all times of the tide for ſhips of ſuch a tonnage at leaſt as the depth of the river would admit at preſent between London bridge and Blackfriars-bridge.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an iron bridge, having its centre arch not leſs than 65 feet high in the clear above high water mark, will anſwer the intended purpoſes with the greateſt convenience and at the leaſt expence.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the moſt convenient ſituation for the new bridge will be immediately above St. Saviour's church in Southwark, and upon a line leading thence to the Royal Exchange.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the ſhoals between the Tower and Blackfriars bridge ought to be removed.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the river ought to be embanked on a regular plan from the Tower to Blackfriars-bridge, and wharfs with warehouſes formed on the embankments.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the notices required by the ſtanding orders of the houſe, preparatory to the execution of ſuch a plan as may be finally approved of, ought to be given previous to the next ſeſſion of parliament, in order that the work, if ſanctioned by parliament, may proceed without delay.

AUGUST 4.

The report of the committee of the houſe of commons appointed to conſider of the coal trade of this kingdom, has juſt been printed, and contains a full inquiry into this important ſubject.

The committee have reported the evidence already taken, in order to enable the houſe to conſider the ſeveral circumſtances which, in their judgment, have chiefly operated, during the laſt few years, to enhance the price of coals in the London market. And theſe appear to be,

1. The agreement among the coal owners in the North, called the limitation of vends, by which each colliery on the Tyne is limited, ſo as not to exceed a certain quantity in each year. Thoſe coal owners who are found to have ſhipped more coal than their ſtipulated quantities, being bound to make a certain allowance at the end of each year to thoſe who have ſhipped leſs, and to conform to certain other regulations adopted by the coal owners on the river Wear:

2. The detention of the ſhips at Newcaſtle, waiting for the beſt coals,-ſometimes a month or ſix weeks;

3. The want of a market in London which would admit of a competition perfectly free, in the purchaſe of coals:

4. The circumſtance of the coal buyers being in many inſtances owner both of ſhip and cargo; which, as appears by the evidence, leads to conſiderable abuſe:

5. The want of a ſufficient number of meters, and of craft for unloading the ſhips on their arrival in the river, and the occaſional delays in procuring ballaſt on their return voyage:

6. The practice of mixing the beſt coals with thoſe of an inferior quality, and ſelling the whole ſo mixed as of the beſt kind: and,

7. To frauds in the meaſurement, carriage, and delivery of coals.

The committee conſidered it as part of their duty to turn their attention to the

practicability of procuring a ſupply of inland coal to the metropolis, and the prices of which it might be obtained; and on this head the committee referred to the evidence of Mr. Raby, Mr. Homer, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Sill.

After maturely conſidering all the information which the committee had been able to obtain on this important ſubject, they came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved,

That it is the opinion of the committee, that it is expedient that ſome parliamentary regulations ſhould be adopted with reſpect to the ſeveral points enumerated in their report.

AUGUST 5.

Copy of a letter from captain Clements, regulating officer at Leith, to the right hon. the lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

'My Lord,

'I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, I have this day received orders from the lords-commiſſioners of the admiralty, directing me not to ſend any convoys from hence to the Baltic, until I receive further orders; and, as a convoy was appointed to ſail from Leith roads for Elſineur, on the 7th of Auguſt, I thought it proper to give your lordſhip the earlieſt information.

J. CLEMENTS.'

AUGUST 9.

On Friday laſt died, at Corkickle, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Sarah Miller, widow of the late Iſaac Miller, one of the people called Quakers. She was born at Stubſcales, in the pariſh of Dolſington, near Whitehaven, on the 15th of September, (old ſtyle) 1799; conſequently ſhe would have completed the great age of one hundred and one years, on the 26th of next month. Whether the preſent year be admitted the firſt of a century or not, it was her ſingular fortune to live in the laſt year of 1600, through all the years of 1700, and in 1800.—Until about the commencement of the preſent year, her faculties appeared to ſuffer very little decay; and ſhe continued to employ much of her time in reading. The ſmalleſt print was not too diminutive for her ſight, even without the aſſiſtance of glaſſes! Since the period laſt mentioned, her health had been evidently on the decline; and her memory, which had been amazingly retentive, firſt betrayed the weakening effects of time. The decay then became general, but gradual; and the three laſt days of her long life paſſed approaching to inſenſibility.

AUGUST 14.

Thurſday morning at nine o'clock a gun was fired on board the Braakel, capt. George Clarke, in Portſmouth harbour, and the yellow flag hoiſted as a ſignal for executing James Allen, who had been condemned by a court martial with John Watſon, as being concerned in the mutiny on board the Hermoine: the latter had been executed early the ſame morning on board the Puiſſant fheer hulk at Spithead. Armed boats from all the ſhips in the harbour attended the dreadful ſcene. James Allen came in an armed boat on board the Braakel, attended by Mr. Howell, chaplain of the Royal William, about half paſt eight. Nothing could ſurpaſs the honour and clemency with which the previous court martial had been conducted. The principal witneſs againſt Allen, was Parrot, late butcher of the Hermione, who depoſed 'That on the night the dreadful ſcene took place he was ſeated on a cheſt in the gun room; he then obſerved a band of murderers dragging the ſecond lieutenant acroſs the deck, who repeatedly ſtretched out his hand, crying mercy! mercy! he was drawn up the ladder by the hair of his head, after receiving many wounds. Parrot declared, that at this moment he ſaw the 2d lieutenant's ſervant James Allen, with a tomahawk or hatchet in his hand; and that he exclaimed, let me have a cut at him; on ſaying which he dreadfully wounded his own maſter.' On receiving this depoſition from Parrot, a general groan of horror was heard in court. Every thing, however, that naval juſtice could deviſe was exerted in his behalf. But the very witneſſes called by the boy, James Allen, in his favour, ultimately proved a diſadvantage to him. Both James Allen and John Watſon came home to England in the Prince of Wales; and were not recogniſed till their arrival. James Allen to the laſt denied having ſtruck at his maſter. Admiral Holloway particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as preſident of the court martial. What he ſaid was pointed and firm; they were ſentiments that marked a religious and ſuperior mind. When addreſſing the priſoners, he ſaid, 'You have forſaken your king and your country, I hope your God will not forſake you.'

As the particulars of the murder of capt. Pigot, of the Hermione, have not yet been correctly given, we ſhall give the following: On hearing a noiſe upon deck, capt. Pigot immediately ran out of his

cabin, when being badly and repeatedly wounded, he was at length obliged to return. He had reached his cabin, and was ſitting on a couch, faint with the loſs of blood, when four men entered with bayonets fixed—Crawley headed them. Capt. Pigot, weak as he was, held out his dirk, and kept them off. They ſeemed for a moment appalled at the ſight of their commander! when Crawley at length exclaimed, 'What four againſt one, and yet afraid—here goes then!'—He immediately buried his bayonet in the body of capt. Pigot, and was followed by the reſt; who with their bayonets thruſt him through the port, and he was heard to ſpeak as he went aſtern.

AUGUST 16.

The moſt remarkable trial in Kent was an action for crim. con. brought by a corporal of artillery againſt a bombardier. The plaintiff was nonſuited, in conſequence of a letter which he wrote ſeveral years ago to the defendant, upbraiding him with having ſeduced his wife; but ſaying, that as he had her, he acquieſced, and only hoped that he would behave kindly to his child. Lord Kenyon ſaid, that this letter muſt be a bar to the action; he could not help it; but he took occaſion to renew his abhorrence of the crime of adultery, and to make a moſt pointed alluſion to what had paſſed in a high aſſembly. He ſaid that his ſentiments were unchanged; that he underſtood he had been conſidered as a man ſecluded from ſociety, and not merely unhacknied, but totally inexperienced in the ways of the world. If being unhacknied in the ways of profligacy and lewdneſs was being inexperienced in the ways of the world, he muſt plead guilty to the charge; but he truſted that ſociety was not ſo degerate as to make immorality a neceſſary conſequence of mixing with the world. But he was not ſo totally inexperienced and ignorant of the world, and of its character, as might be ſuppoſed. He had heard, and believed that he knew a little of the character of the perſons who had taken upon them to cenſure his conduct in the adminiſtration of juſtice: they were perſons of the higheſt rank and elevation in ſociety; but high and elevated as they were, he thought it right to ſay, that during the ſhort interval that he might continue in the adminiſtration of juſtice, he never wiſhed to have any intercourſe or acquaintance with them, moral, religious, or ſocial.—He thought it neceſſary to his own character to ſay this, as no contradiction from ſuch a quarter could have any influence upon his opinions or upon his conduct. His time as a public man might be very ſhort. His domeſtic afflictions bore heavy upon him; but to the laſt moment of his official appearance in life he ſhould maintain his deteſtation of this ſpecies of profligacy, and his perfect indifference at offending its protectors.—From the remarks of lord Kenyon in the courſe of this trial, it may be ſuppoſed that he intends to retire from the bench.

AUGUST 17.

On Thurſday night, about nine o'clock, a violent clamour was raiſed in Cold Bath Fields Priſon, without any other previous ſymptom than a hiſſing of the turnkeys from the different cells, as they went to lock up the priſoners at the uſual hour. Very ſhortly after a moſt horrible outcry iſſued from a number of the cells, of 'murder! ſtarving! fever!' &c. Theſe words collected a mob before the door of the priſon, who anſwered to the clamour from within; ſeveral men whiſtled on the outſide of the priſon, and were anſwered by the perſons confined. Every thing wore ſo much the appearance of a concerted plan, that the keepers deemed it neceſſary to ſend for the peace officers, and afterward for the volunteers of the adjoining diſtricts. The latter aſſembled to the number of 500, and were of infinite uſe in the aid which they gave to the police. A ſmall field-piece was placed before the front gate, commanding the principal paſſage, and the volunteers forming themſelves into patroles, ſucceeded at length in diſperſing the mob, which, however, was not accompliſhed before midnight.—The rioters within the priſon, who were all locked up before the outcry commenced, became quiet when they found that they could not rely on any external aſſiſtance.

There was a conſiderable ſhare of alarm excited in the eaſtern parts of the city, occaſioned by the volunteers being called from their beds to ſubdue this mutiny. It was alſo reported on Friday morning, that the priſon was on the eve of being pulled down, and the priſoners ſet at large. Mr. juſtice Bond, of Hendon, one of the priſon committee, went through the priſon, interrogated the perſons confined, and made a moſt minute enquiry into the facts of Thurſday night, and into the general complaints of the priſoners.

With regard to the firſt point, it ap-

pears that the plan of the priſoners in raiſing this outcry was to bring up the turnkeys, againſt whom, if they opened the doors, a general riſing was to be made, and in this ſtruggle they hoped to be ſeconded by the mob from without, which, if ſucceſsful in breaking the outer door, might enable the perſons confined to effect their liberation. Another plan was connected with that which has failed. Friday being chapel-day, it was propoſed to effect a general riſing among the priſoners, and by a ſtrong exertion to force the gates.—The latter part of the deſign was defeated by keeping them in cloſe confinement, inſtead of ſuffering them to walk, as uſual, from eleven o'clock until ſeven in the evening.

The complaints made by the priſoners appear to be founded on very ſlight grounds. A number of the cells were opened, not in a formal way, and one after the other, but according to the deſire of any gentleman preſent. The cells were found to be perfectly clean, and, notwithſtanding the heat of the ſeaſon, completely free from any offenſive ſmell.

AUGUST 19.

The alterations in the building of the houſe of commons, preparatory to the meeting of the imperial parliament, are already begun. The oaken wainſcoting at each ſide has been removed, and this removal gives again to the view the venerable walls of what was once St. Stephen's chapel.

The gothic pillars, the finiſhed ſcroll-work, and the laboured carvings, are, generally ſpeaking, in good preſervation. But what is more obſervable is, that the paintings which fill the interſtices, having been protected from the action of the air for ſo many centuries, are in many parts as freſh and vivid as if they could only boaſt a twelvemonth's date.

In the right hand corner, behind the ſpeaker's chair, and in about five feet from the ground, there is a virgin and child, with a Joſeph bending over them, well preſerved, and tolerably executed *in freſco*. Adjoining theſe, and on the ſame level, are two ſingular figures, the one a man, the other a woman, ſtanding in a diſconſolate attitude, the head reclining on the ſhoulder, and holding a piece of tapeſtry, as it ſhould ſeem, extended before their middle. The tapeſtry before the woman is decorated with peacock's feathers, very highly finiſhed, and in which the green and gold are, in general, as lively as if they had been newly laid on. The ſame may be ſaid of the gilding of the cornices, which, as far as they have been laid bare, are very richly decorated.

On the oppoſite ſide of the chapel are ſeveral figures of men in complete armour, with inſcriptions under them, which are for the greater part illegible. Under two of them, however, we could diſtinctly read the names of 'Euſtace,' and, which is more ſingular in a catholic chapel, of 'Mercure,' in black-letter characters.

The whole of the Chapel appears to have been finiſhed in the ſame ſtyle with that admired ſtructure the chapel of Henry VII. The interior roof of the building, which has at all times been viſible over the houſe of commons, ſpeaks ſufficiently the ſtyle of the architecture, and the laboured minutiæ of the ornaments; but not having been covered in the ſame manner with the lower parts, it offers but a very faint idea of the ſuperb finiſhing and expenſive decorations beſtowed by our anceſtors upon a building, which has been ſo ſtrangely converted to a purpoſe very foreign indeed from its primitive uſe.

AUGUST 20.

On Tueſday ſe'nnight, died on the commons of Dalkey, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, at the very advanced age of 103 years, Bridget Hudſon, a poor woman. She walked to Cabinteely chapel every Sunday, had a good appetite, and retained her faculties to the laſt moment. She lived to bury her fifth huſband, having by the fourth a ſon, Val Tallon, an old experienced fiſher, who lives in the town of Dalkey, and by the fifth, James Hudſon, her younger, who is now 50 years of age, and lives in Mancheſter.

Lately died, at Weeſton, near Harewood, Mr. John Craven, farmer, late of King-lane, near Leeds, aged 88: he was married eleven years ago to a young woman aged 25, by whom he has had three children, and who is at this time in a ſtate of pregnancy.

AUGUST 22.

Copy of the ſentence of the general court martial, that ſat upon capt. George Bruhl, and of the letter of ſir Charles Morgan, to his royal highneſs field marſhal the duke of York, commander in chief, thereupon.

'The court marſhal having duly weighed and conſidered the whole matter, is of opinion, that lieutenant and capt. George

Bruhl is not guilty of the charge preferred againſt him, viz. being drunk on Thurſday afternoon, the 17th day of July laſt, when on duty on the king's guard, at Cumberland Lodge, Windſor Great Park, and doth therefore acquit him.'

Judge advocate general's office,
Sir, Auguſt 12.

I have had the honour of ſubmitting to the king the proceedings of a general court martial, held at Sunning hill, Wells, near Swinley camp, in the county of Berks, on Friday the 1ſt, and continued by adjournment until Tueſday, the 5th inſt. Auguſt, upon the trial of capt. George Bruhl, lieutenant of the 3d regiment of foot guards, charged with being drunk, on Thurſday afternoon, the 17th day of July laſt, when on duty on the king's guard, at Cumberland Lodge, in Windſor Great Park, of which crime the court martial have found him Not Guilty.—Capt. Bruhl having alleged that he had been for ſome time in the courſe of taking laudanum, and had, on the day preceding that to which the charge applies, imprudently taken a larger quantity than uſual, which, together with the extreme heat of the weather, and the fatigues he had undergone for ſix hours, overcame him, and brought on a ſomnolency which he could not reſiſt; and further that his having been ſuddenly awakened from a deep ſleep, and the confuſion naturally ariſing from his being inſtantly charged with ſo ſerious a crime, bewildered him, and might have produced the ſemblance of being inebriated, but which he moſt ſolemnly avowed was not the fact; and he adduced the teſtimony of ſeveral officers, who having ſeen and converſed with him at different times in the courſe of the afternoon and evening, did not notice any ſymptoms which led them to conſider him either intoxicated, or unfit for duty; I am commanded to expreſs, that his majeſty cannot but remark, that the teſtimony given in proof of the charge is poſitive, the reſult of a perſonal obſervation made at the preciſe time, and queſtioned by witneſſes who are above all ſuſpicion of wilful miſrepreſentation, or of a wiſh to exaggerate, and whoſe opinion, ſo formed, receives no ſmall degree of confirmation from the circumſtance of captain Bruhl not having then remonſtrated againſt the imputation, nor offered a negation thereto.

His majeſty is, however, diſpoſed to acquieſce in the deciſion of the court-martial, who have inclined to the lenient ſide of the queſtion, and is pleaſed to direct that captain Bruhl be releaſed from his arreſt, and reſtored to the functions of his commiſſion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES MORGAN.
To his royal highneſs the duke of York, field-marſhal, commander in chief, &c.

AUGUST 23.

Shrewſbury, Auguſt 20. A very ſingular occurrence has taken place on the mountains ranging along the vale of Llangollen. The furze, heath, and fern, at the cloſe of the laſt week, had been burning for more than eight days, and the flames had ſpread themſelves in different directions to an amazing extent. On Thurſday and Friday, the range of fire on that ſide the vale adjoining ſir Watkin Williams Wynne's eſtate at Wynnſtay, was ſuppoſed to extend from eight or ten miles, and on the oppoſite ſide about four.

In the day time, the ſmoke is ſeen to aſcend in immenſe volumes to a moſt amazing height, and the whole country is enveloped as with a thick miſt, which totally obſcures every diſtant object. When darkneſs comes on, the ſpectacle exhibited is ſtill more awfully ſublime. To a perſon ſtanding on any of the central mountains, a circumference of twenty miles appears like an immenſe volcano, vomiting forth the moſt ſcorching flames, which, in their progreſs, have unfortunately communicated themſelves to ſeveral fields of ſtanding corn.

There are various conjectures reſpecting the cauſe of this extraordinary event. By ſome, it is ſuppoſed to have originated either with lightning, by the intenſe heat of the ſolar rays, concentrated in ſome of the narrow paſſes between the mountains. Others believe it to have been occaſioned by ſetting ſome portion of the heath and fern on fire, for the purpoſe of clearing the ground, or collecting the aſhes.

Whatever may have been the primary circumſtance that has lighted up this tremendous fire, the dryneſs of every vegetable production has ſpread it like wildfire in every direction with ſuch rapidity, that many poor ſheep are ſaid to have been caught and periſhed in the flames. A great number of hands have been employed in cutting trenches to intercept the progreſs of this alarming conflagration, but hitherto without complete ſucceſs.

The air in and round this town has been ſtrongly impregnated with the effluvia of the burning peat for this week paſt, whenever the wind has been in a favourable point for its conveyance.

AUGUST 25.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, James Murray, under ſentence of condemnation, for a highway robbery, (who was to have been executed on Wedneſday laſt) made his eſcape out of the gaol of Leiceſter, by a moſt extraordinary exertion, and a ſeries of good fortune almoſt beyond credibility. Soon after ſix o'clock on Saturday morning, he knocked at the door of his cell, deſiring permiſſion to go to the privy; the turnkey let him into the felon's yard. Murray, with the aſſiſtance of a ſtool, placed at the top of the pump, jumped to a window above, and thence to a ſpout, each ſeveral feet above his head; having gained the ſummit, he quickly deſcended into an adjoining yard, belonging to a butcher; the ſervant being gone a milking, had left the key under the door; this enabled him to go out without noiſe into the High-ſtreet, (one of the moſt public in the town) down which he walked with great ſeeming compoſure: paſſed three or four perſons who recognized him, but in the moment of ſurpriſe let him paſs. Thence he went into the Swine's market, where his chains were obſerved; but by ſome extraordinary fatality, no perſon attempted to ſtop him: in the mean time one perſon who had ſeen him in the High-ſtreet, went and told the gaoler he was at large. An immediate alarm was given, without being able to diſcover what was become of him. Murray, it appears, got clear of the town, and effected his eſcape to a village ſome miles from Leiceſter, where he hid himſelf in a barn, but being diſcovered by ſome boys, he offered them a ſhilling to fetch a blackſmith; dreading, however, an alarm, during their abſence he got out and ſecreted himſelf among ſome ſtanding corn. What he had anticipated was ſoon verified, the clamour became general; ſeveral perſons returned with the boy. Quite exhauſted with fatigue, he determined to ſurrender himſelf, and immediately came forward, declaring, that ſince it appeared he muſt die, he would ſurrender without further trouble; but in this dread moment his good fortune did not deſert him; the parties ſuffered a ſenſe of duty to give way to the emotions of pity; and, inſtead of hurrying him back to an ignominious death, they liberated him from his chains—relieved the wants of nature—changed his dreſs—gave him money—and ſent him away; and from that time he has not been heard of.

AUGUST 26.

Wedneſday night laſt, during a violent ſtorm, at Great Dunmow, the lightning attracted, as it is ſuppoſed, by the vane of a weather-cock upon the top of ſir George Beaumont's manſion-houſe, entered the clock caſe, which it ſet fire to, forced the dial-plate out, and ſplit a piece of oak in a moſt ſurpriſing manner, the fragments of which were thrown to a conſiderable diſtance. The electric matter appears, after that, to have gone through the tiling, rending one of the rafters to atoms, down into the body of the houſe, where it was conducted by the bell-wires into the loweſt rooms, as is evidently to be ſeen by the walls and wainſcot, which are ſcorched in the moſt ſurpriſing manner, but did not catch fire. The bell-wires were broken into pieces of different lengths, and which fell upon the doors, and were buried therein from their heat. Some wire falling upon a counterpane, ſet it in flames, but which ſeems to have extinguiſhed itſelf, as it was not diſcovered till the next morning. The ſhock was felt by every one in the houſe, and one of the maid-ſervants had her cap burnt in ſeveral places upon her head, but providentially received no further injury than that of extreme giddineſs.

A mill at Margaret Roothing, in Eſſex, and another at Halſtead, were deſtroyed by the lightning, and large fragments of the latter carried one hundred and ſixty feet. A tree adjoining ſhared the ſame fate.

Extract of a Letter from Bedfordſhire, Auguſt 22.

On Tueſday afternoon the weather was uncommonly hot; clouds came on from the north-weſt, and diſtant thunder was heard, which continued inceſſantly till near ſeven o'clock, when the moſt tremendous ſtorm of hail ever known in the memory of the oldeſt man living in this county came on. Its ravages ſeem to have begun, as far as I have heard, at Broughton, then paſſing over by Cranfield, Lidlington, Crawley, Ridgmont, Ampthill, and Clophill. Great numbers of the hail ſtones meaſured nine, ten, and even eleven inches in circumference. Immenſe damage is done to the ſtanding corn, great part of which is beat out, and the ground is quite ſtrewed with it. The ravages in the windows is conceivably great; the leaded windows or caſements, where the hail ſtones ſtruck the lead, are quite forced through. In Crawley almoſt all the windows on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the town are broke; at Ridgmont, an adjoining pariſh, the damage, in this way, has been equal, or greater. At Ampthill the inhabitants were ſtruck with the utmoſt terror,

as the ſtorm was ſo violent there, that it appeared as if the town was about to be deſtroyed. The loſſes ſuſtained by broken windows is immenſe, and lord Oſſory's manſion-houſe, which is near the town, is ſaid to have ſuſtained injury to the amount of 300l. Not more than one or two ſquares of glaſs remained whole in the large front of his houſe; the leads on the roof are alſo very much damaged by the ſtroke of the hail ſtones, which were ſo ſevere in their fall as to kill a number of hares and partridges. Six young pheaſants and their mother were found killed in the duke of Bedford's farm, and at Crawley ſeveral geeſe and fowls were killed, and a young pig had its back broke.

BIRTHS.

LADY Harriet Gill, of Grafton-ſtreet, a daughter.

Lady of G. Gillett, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet, a ſon.

Counteſs of Albemarle, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

THE marquis of Wincheſter, to miſs Ann Andrews, ſecond daughter of the late John Andrews, eſq. of Shortley-hall, Northumberland.

David Dean, eſq. of Clerkenwell, to miſs Burnell, of Ham-abbey, and heireſs of the late alderman Burnell.

Lord Dunſany, of Ireland, to miſs Smith, of Portman-ſquare.

Laurence Dundas Campbell, eſq. ſon of Patrick Campbell, eſq. of Ardchaltan, to miſs Courtenay, ſecond daughter of John Courtenay, eſq. M. P.

Right hon. the earl of Exeter, to her grace the ducheſs of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

SIR Benjamin Hammet, knt.

Counteſs of Burford.

Major St. George Bowles.

Right hon. Frederick Montague.

Major-general Graham.

Henry Reevely, eſq. of Newley Wiſke, near Northallerton.

Mrs. Coke, wife of Thomas William Coke, eſq. M. P.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Peter Calvert, eſq. York-place, Portman-ſquare.

Profeſſor Buſch, at Hamburgh.

Mr. William Chapman, of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

Counteſs Howe.

Richard Powis, eſq. of Greenwich.

Thomas Adderley, eſq. of Stoke-Newington, aged 88 years.

Major-general James Hardy.

Mrs. Jackſon, wife of John Jackſon, eſq. Pleaſant-row, Iſlington.

Hon. Samuel Barrington, ſenior admiral of the white.

Ann Wilſon, of Deſſington, aged 101 years.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

JULY 29.

J. M. HAYES, Ludlow, Shropſhire, woollen-draper.

T. Woodward, Barnard-caſtle, Durham, ſpirit-merchant.

J. Twemlow, Stockport, Cheſhire, hat-manufacturer.

M. Sedgewick, Darlington, Durham, grocer.

J. Bailey, and R. Bailey, Love-lane, Eaſt-cheap, porter-merchants.

P. Bowen, Briſtol, broker.

W. Tweddall, Tarraby Stanwix, in Cumberland, common carrier.

AUGUST 2.

C. M'Lean, Cloth-fair, Weſt-ſmithfield, woollen-draper.

J. Rain, Biſhop Wearmouth, Durham, flour-merchant.

J. Denham, Falmouth, Cornwall, ſurgeon.

J. Harkaway, Merket-ſquare, Bloomſbury, coal-merchant.

W. Wilſon, Red-lion-ſtreet, Whitechapel, victualler.

R. Gates, Saffron-hill, baker.

J. Crees, Plymouth-dock, dealer.

AUGUST 5.

J. Crichton, King-ſtreet, Bethnal-green, ſilk-weaver.

D. Coxe the elder, and D. Coxe the younger, Mark-lane, brandy-merchants.

S. Rex, Whitechapel, widow, dealer.

W. Pearſon, Sunderland, painter.

J. Coles the younger, Penton-ſtreet, Pentonville, brandy-merchant.

G. Towſey, Leſcombe Regis, Berks, miller.

W. Elkins, Oxford-ſtreet, bookſeller.

AUGUST 9.

C. Watkins, Monmouth, breeches-maker.

R. Atkinſon, Kingſton-upon-Hull, merchant.

T. Turnbull, Broad-ſtreet-buildings, merchant.

S. Sikes, Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, and A. Hide, Aſhton-under-line, Lancaſhire, bankers.

W. Atkinſon, Great Leonard-ſtreet, mahogany chair-maker.

T. Langdale, Mandale, in Yorkſhire, merchant.

R. Robinſon, and A. Mills, Pall-mall, perfumers.

AUGUST 12.

J. J. Barnes, Canterbury, corn-chandler.

J. Neſmith, Preſton, Lancaſhire, muſlin-manufacturer.

AUGUST 16.

J. Fullwood, Barbican, pawnbroker.

E. Burnett, and R. Oliver, Manchester, linen-drapers.

C. Wilſon the younger, Sunderland, Durham, bread-baker.

T. Knott, Lombard-ſtreet, bookſeller.

AUGUST 19.

J. Aſkey, James-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, victualler.

R. Senior, Pontefract, Yorkſhire, miller.

AUGUST 23.

M. Bryan, Sheerneſs, Kent, ſlop-ſeller.

G. Barry, Red-lion-paſſage, Red-lion-ſquare, haberdaſher.

G. Main the younger, Horſham, Suſſex, dealer in horſes.

P. Pigott, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper.

R. Burford, Finſbury-ſquare. Blackwell factor.

G. Warren, Coventry-ſtreet, Haymarket, upholder.

J. Smee, Hart-ſtreet, Covent-garden, dealer in porter.

W. Reece, Manchester, manufacturer.

R. Varley, Giſburn, Yorkſhire, innkeeper.

T. Reah, Henknowle, Durham, jobber in cattle.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHITE's Obſervations on Gout and Rheumatiſm, 12mo, 4s.

Saunders' Treatiſe on the moſt celebrated Mineral Waters, 8vo, 9s.

Point of Honour, a Play, 2s.

Leopold Warndorf, 2 vol. 8s.

Miſer and his Family, 4 vol. 18s.

Sailors, a Novel, 2 vol. 8s.

Humbert Caſtle, 4 vol. 18s.

Spirit of Turretville, 2 vol. 8s.

Suzette's Dowry, 12mo, 3s 6d.

Pontey's Profitable Planter, 8vo, 3s 6d, ſewed.

Burſerius' Inſtitutions of Medicine, by Brown, vol. 1, (of 5) 8vo, 8s, boards.

Warner's Walk through Somerſetſhire, &c. 8vo, 8s.

Fowle's Treatiſe on the Fevers of the Weſt Indies, 2s 6d.

Naſon's Aphono and Ethina, a Poem, 12mo, 4s.

What a Blunder! an Opera, 2s.

Johnſtone's Medical and Juridical Diſſertation on Madneſs, 2s.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

August 16, 1800.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Buſhels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſex	90	6	——		46	0	30	8
Surry	77	4	40	0	40	0	33	6
Hertford	82	0	47	6	——		35	3
Bedford	98	4	68	0	59	0	36	0
Huntingdon	85	0	——		——		37	8
Northampton	88	2	77	0	49	0	36	0
Rutland	81	0	——		50	0	39	0
Leiceſter	82	0	——		60	8	37	4
Nottingham	80	8	68	0	47	6	44	0
Derby	89	0	——		——		39	0
Stafford	106	6	——		64	0	40	11
Salop	104	3	——		63	11	50	1
Hereford	106	6	68	3	71	11	44	8
Worceſter	90	1	——		59	0	48	0
Warwick	93	4	——		54	9	45	8
Wilts	98	0	——		39	9	37	4
Berks	82	10	60	0	34	0	33	0
Oxford	83	10	——		42	4	33	0
Bucks	101	4	——		46	3	45	0
Brecon	128	0	96	0	70	4	48	0
Montgomery	116	9	——		73	7	38	8
Radnor	110	3	——		68	2	39	1

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	73	6	54	0	43	0	27	0
Kent	75	0	——		39	9	31	6
Suſſex	72	0	——		——		——	
Suffolk	84	8	50	0	41	0	30	10
Cambridge	86	3	——		——		26	10
Norfolk	80	3	——		39	0	28	0
Lincoln	84	5	——		45	3	32	4
York	81	2	63	4	48	11	36	8
Durham	90	4	78	6	——		31	0
Northumberland	81	9	61	8	55	9	41	11
Cumberland	91	8	77	4	62	8	48	2
Weſtmorland	112	3	76	4	60	6	45	7
Lancaſter	97	0	——		52	1	52	1
Cheſter	86	8	——		——		37	0
Flint	None bought				for Sale		——	
Denbigh	121	5	——		76	8	50	9
Angleſea	None bought				for Sale		——	
Carnarvon	129	6	96	0	77	0	41	0
Merioneth	129	8	89	8	77	10	48	0
Cardigan	126	6	——		——		——	
Pembroke	113	6	——		56	6	——	
Carmarthen	123	5	——		50	0	——	
Glamorgan	77	10	——		——		38	8
Glouceſter	91	8	——		41	11	34	8
Somerſet	107	7	——		40	0	34	4
Monmouth	133	5	——		——		——	
Devon	112	10	——		61	2	36	6
Cornwall	103	10	——		59	6	44	4
Dorſet	80	8	——		——		44	0
Hants	87	6	——		42	0	42	2

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	96	2	68	11	54	3	38	9

Aug. 21—Peck Loaf, 4s. 2d.

PRICES of STOCKS, from JULY 29, to AUGUST 27, 1800, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. Annts.	Old 5 per C. Conf.	New 5 per C. Annts.	Long Annts.	Short Annts.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exchequer Bills.	English Lot. Tic.	Irish Lot. Tic.
29	166 ½	65 ⅛	65a64½	84 ⅞	98 ¼	99 ⅛	19 ⅛	5 ⅛	206	64 ⅛	12 ⅛	6s. pre.	—	—
30	166	65 ⅛	64⅞a⅞	84 ½	97 ¾	98 ⅞	19 ⅛	5 ⅛	—	64 ⅛	12 ⅛	6	—	—
31	166 ¼	65 ⅛	64¾a65	84 ⅝	97 ¾	99 ⅛	19 ⅛	5 ⅛	207	64 ⅛	12 ⅛	6	—	—
1	166	65 ⅛	64⅝a⅞	84 ⅝	97 ¾	98 ⅛	19 ⅛	5 ⅛	—	64 ¼	12 ⅛	6	—	—
2	—	65 ⅛	64⅝a05	84 ⅝	97 ½	98 ⅛	19 ¼	5 ⅛	—	—	12 ⅛	7	—	—
4	166 ¼	65 ⅛	64¾a⅞	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	—	64 ⅛	12 ⅛	7	—	—
5	167	65 ⅛	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	—	205 ¼	64 ⅛	12 ⅛	6	—	—
6	—	65 ⅛	64⅞a⅞	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	—	64 ⅛	12 ⅛	6	—	9 5 0
7	167 ¼	65 ⅛	65a64⅞	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	205 ¼	63 ⅞	12 ⅛	6	—	9 6 0
8	167	65 ⅛	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	204	63 ⅞	12 ⅛	6	—	—
9	167	65 ⅛	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	204	63 ⅞	12 ⅛	6	—	9 3 0
11	—	65 ⅛	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	204	64	—	6	—	9 3 0
12	—	65 ⅛	64⅞a65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
13	—	65 ⅛	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	203 ½	64	12 ⅛	8	—	10 0 0
14	167 ½	65 ⅛	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	—	203 ½	64	12 ⅛	8	—	10 0 0
15	167 ½	65	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	203	64	12 ⅛	9	—	—
16	—	65	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	—	203	63 ⅞	12 ⅛	8	—	—
18	167	65	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	203 ¼	—	—	8	—	—
19	167	65	64⅞a65	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	—	203	64	12 ⅛	8	—	—
20	167 ½	65	64⅞a⅞	84 ⅝	97 ⅝	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	203 ½	64	12 ⅛	8	—	—
21	—	65	64⅞a⅞	84 ⅝	98	99	—	5 ⅛	203 ¼	63 ⅝	12 ⅛	7	—	—
22	167 ¼	64 ⅞	64⅞a⅞	84 ⅝	98	99	19 ⅜	—	203	63 ⅝	12 ⅛	7	—	—
23	—	64 ⅞	64⅞a⅞	84 ⅝	97 ⅞	98 ⅞	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	—	—	12 ⅛	7	—	—
25	166 ¾	64 ⅞	64⅞a63⅝	84 ⅝	97 ¼	98 ⅛	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	203	63 ⅝	12 ⅛	7	—	—
26	166 ¾	64 ⅛	63⅝a64⅛	84 ⅛	97 ⅜	98 ¼	19 ⅛	5 ⅛	202	63 ⅛	12 ⅛	7	—	—
27	—	65 ¼	64⅛a½	84 ½	98 ¼	99 ¼	19 ⅜	5 ⅛	—	63 ⅞	12 ¼	—	—	—

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